The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8897.—VOL. LIV. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Gunnedah, Namoi River, N. S. W. the wife of Mr. Phillip Fmeltsen, of a daughter. Both doing well. Bristol papers please copy.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, 660, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. N. G. Bull, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at Sunnyside, Balmain West, Mrs. J. Robert Ennis, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at 5, Victoria-terrace, the wife of W. C. Windeyer, Esq., M.L.A., of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at 29, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street, the wife of Mr. R. T. Mackay, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th September, at Silloth, Cumberland, Anna Fraser, wife of Alexander M'Naughton, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh, and second daughter of the Rev. D. M. Sinclair, Warwick, Queensland.

On the 19th instant, at Wagga Wagga, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Frederick Gasse, aged 38 years.

On the 23rd instant, at Mulgoa, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Powell, and daughter of the late Mr. W. Wilson, Lisnah, Longford, Ireland, aged 41 years.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, North Shore, James Fox, infant son of Mr. Thomas Wilson, aged 11 months.

On the 25th instant, at her late residence, No. 27, Thomson-street, Darlinghurst, Frances, the beloved wife of Michael Ryan, native of Broadford, county of Clare, Ireland, leaving eight children to deplore their loss, aged 45 years.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Campbell Cottage, Enmore, Newtown, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Irin, of H. M. Customs, of consumption, aged 44 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 24th December, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 6 p.m., on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th November.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA. Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York). The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship HERO, 1200 tons, Thomas Logan, commander, will be dispatched from MORETON BAY on THURSDAY, 20th December.

For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited). ENGLAND via PANAMA, RAKAIA, 1500 tons, 400-horse power, S. Harry Wright, R.N.R., commander, from WELLINGTON, for PANAMA, SATURDAY, December 8th, in consequence of the repairs to the s. s. Mataura not being completed.

The s.s. TARARUA will leave Sydney, SATURDAY, December 1st, at 3 p.m., with mails and passengers for Panama steamer.

Passengers, Gold, Specie, and Cargo can be forwarded by this route to all parts of South America, the United States, and Canada; also, via France, to all the Continental cities of Europe; and via Southampton, to all parts of Great Britain.

GOLD AND SPECIE. Freight delivered at the Bank of England. Twenty shillings per cent.

Every information relative to Freight and Passage may be obtained at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO WELLINGTON direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship TARARUA, J. Hagley, commander, will leave for WELLINGTON, December 1st, at 3 p.m., taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

FOR HOKITIKA and GREY GOLD FIELDS.—S.S. TARARUA, at 3 p.m., SATURDAY, December 1.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NOTICE.—At the request of several shippers, the sailing of the S.S. LADY BOWEN, for ROCKHAMPTON direct, is postponed until TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 28th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

The s.s. QUEENSLAND will be dispatched to BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30.

TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.—Rangatira, about 10th December.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Williams, Thursday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.

TO BRISBANE.—Yarra Yarra, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Saturday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday, 15th December, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, this day, Tuesday.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 1st December inclusive:—

From SYDNEY to MORPETH.

MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For CORAKI, RICHMOND RIVER (Breet), the BALLINA, on THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.

For MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 3rd December next, for the Construction of a Punt. Plan and specification at the Company's Office, Sydney. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO CORAKI, RICHMOND RIVER.—The C. and R. R. S. N. Company's steamship BALLINA, for CORAKI, RICHMOND RIVER, on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

NOTE.—Passengers and shippers are particularly requested to observe that in future the steamer will go up to the Junction, as above; and it is the company's intention to place the steam drogher ALMARRA in the river for the purpose of collecting and delivering Cargo, &c., in those parts which are not accessible by the seagoing steamer. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR MORPETH and NEWCASTLE.—The regular trader, CAROLINE. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR KEMPSEY and WARNETON, MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner TERARA, Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS. From Patent Slip Wharf. The EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN.

These swift and commodious steamers ply daily

To Cockatoo, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45, p.m.

To RYDE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.

To COCKATOO and HUNTER'S HILL only, at 7.30 a.m.

To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

Fares at less than half the railway rates.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

From RYDE, at 7.35, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.45
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter past these hours.

Refreshments may be had on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
EDEN.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, THURSDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at noon.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.

The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious Saloon Steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, will ply daily, from King-street Wharf.

For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and 6 p.m.

For GLADESVILLE and RYDE, *7, 9, *10, 11.30, *1, 2.30, 5, and *6.

For PENNANT HILLS, 11.30 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Leaves RYDE, 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7; GLADESVILLE, 15 minutes after these times; HUNTER'S HILL, 30 minutes, and at 5 p.m.

Refreshments on board.
* YSABEL'S trips.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S.S. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th December.

Saloon	£7	0	0
Return ticket, available 4 months	12	0	0
Steerage	4	0	0

No cargo received on day of sailing.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

EXCURSION TRIP TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, steamer, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY next, the 1st December, at 8.30 a.m., leaving Gosford on her return to Sydney at 3 p.m., affording excursionists an opportunity of visiting this beautiful district, paying only single fares for return tickets.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, This Morning, at 8.30, and Saturday next.

BELLINGER RIVER.—ISLE OF THANET, sails THIS DAY. Apply on board, Roddam's Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER, the EDITH, THIS DAY. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on THURSDAY, 29th November. Commercial Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and MACLEAY RIVER. The schooner CLEONE. For freight or passage apply on board, Lime-street Wharf.

LIGHTNING, for WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—For freight apply on board, Albion Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper brig SPRAY will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The clipper schooner LISMORE, Mathews, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—The fast sailing clipper schooner MARY SMITH will have quick dispatch. Most of her cargo is engaged.

Apply to Captain WATSON, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to W. GLADWELL, Petty's Hotel.

FOR PORT MACKAY, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The fine clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA, H. C. Earl, master, is completing loading at Towns' Wharf, will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper barque FANNY FISHER, J. B. Thompson, commander, loading at Grafton Wharf, having nearly all her cargo on board and engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper barque FANNY NICHOLSON, G. Carphin commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite brig WILD WAVE, 180 tons register, Captain M. Brown, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austen, commander (daily expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The splendid A1 clipper schooner ALBATROSS, James Braund, commander, receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.; or JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, A Robertson, commander (hourly expected) will, on arrival, have her accustomed dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner JASON is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN (calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers should sufficient inducement offer).—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, commander, being fitted and ready for sea, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

HOKITIKA.—The cutter ELIZABETH, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail THIS DAY, at noon. JOHN BLACK and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine barque SIAM, Captain Tiedemann, will sail for the above port in the beginning of December.

For light freight or passage apply to THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

SHIP NIMROD, for SAN FRANCISCO.—This vessel CLEARS at the Customs this day—has room for five steerage passengers.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

SHIP NIMROD, for SAN FRANCISCO.—A Cabin PASSAGE, for SALE. Price, £35. Apply Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (carrying Steerage Passengers).—The fine clipper barque JOHN EYSTON, 800 tons burthen, Wynne, master, will be dispatched during the first week in December. Has splendid accommodation for steerage passengers.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP STRATHDON FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by THURSDAY, 29th, or they will not be recognised.

Passengers are requested to pay the balances of their passage money same day.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch, the new clipper ship GENERAL LEE, 987 tons register, now on her second voyage, A1 at Lloyd's 14 years, William Cruikshank, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool and light Freight only, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and greater part of her wool engaged.—The A1 12-year clipper ship SATTARA, William Thomas, commander.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

For terms of freight apply to the Captain on board; R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Underwood street.

LA HOGUE, FOR LONDON, Will be dispatched hence on 10th January, offering an excellent opportunity for intending passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Chief cabin, as per agreement	
Second ditto	£35
Third ditto	21

Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.

Apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP LA HOGUE, from London.—NOTICE to Consignees.—Unless Customs ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are passed by 11 o'clock THIS MORNING, they will be cleared by the undersigned, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense:—

Diamond in diamond—1 case, consigned to B. Hobbs.

LH—7 cases, shipped by Hoperaft and Broadwater, consigned to Order.

R&C over W in diamond—5 cases, shipped by T. Townend and Co., consigned to Order.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

NEW SHIP PARRAMATTA, Captain Williams, late of La Hogue, will arrive in December and sail for LONDON in February. Passengers to Europe are requested to await an opportunity to inspect her accommodation. She has every modern appliance and improvement. The owners have aimed at building the best ship afloat regardless of cost.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R., will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 29th JANUARY, 1867.

Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16.

For passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street; or to DANIEL, KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels making an average passage of eighty days will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
STRATHDON	1010	Pile	December
COLONIAL EMPIRE	1100	Ross	January
JOHN DUTHIE	1031	Phillips	February
DAMASCUS	960	Bowden	March
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON	1100	Murray	April

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON, for wool and passengers only.—The well known Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, Captain Pirie, having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board, will meet with quick dispatch.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to Captain PIRIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on Saturday, 1st December, the splendid A1 clipper ship ANGLESEY, 1100 tons, W. H. Mutter, commander (belonging to Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwall). The accommodations for all classes are unrivalled, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

Saloon (according to accommodation required).
Second cabin, £30.
Third cabin, £18 to £20.
Steerage, £16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Walter Hood.—The fine clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, 510 tons register, 3 years old, and classed A1 at Lloyds' for 13 years, R. Bastian, commander. Having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BASTIAN, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TO PASSENGERS for London.—The favourite clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 2000 tons burden, will sail on the 10th proximo; carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new A1 clipper brigantine VENO, 222 tons register. She sails well, is well found, and in perfect order for any voyage.

Apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or to R. D. MERRILL, American Consulate.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The new fast-sailing brigantine BREWSTER, 350 tons register, now discharging at Grafton Wharf. She is in complete order, and well worth inspecting.

Apply to R. D. MERRILL, American Consulate.

FOR SALE, a light SKIFF. Apply B. MOUNTCASTLE, 352, George-street.

SKIFF DINGY wanted—good order. George Barnett, boat builder, Windmill-street.

STEAMER CULLODEN for Picnic Parties and Towing. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—ENTRANCES for the various Races will be received between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 27th instant, at the School of Arts, Balmain. FRANCIS SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—A Preliminary MEETING of citizens, OPPOSED to the DEGRADING and PERNICIOUS principles of the proposed Municipalities Bill now before the Parliament—viz., plurality of votes for the wealthy, to the exclusion of the working classes, and wholesale confiscation of the people's patrimony and inherent rights—will be held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, at 8 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, 27th instant, to devise measures for preventing the same becoming law.

BRISBANE WARD.—A Public MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of Mr. Alderman HURLEY will take place at Mr. John Blow's, Commercial Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets, THIS EVENING, 27th instant. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hurley will attend and address the electors.

C. KELSEY, J. G. O'CONNOR, Joint Hon. Secs.

MASONIC.—St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 110.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown.—Tenth Anniversary.—A TEA MEETING will be held in the Schoolroom, at half-past 6 o'clock, THIS EVENING; after which, a PUBLIC MEETING, which will be addressed by the Revs. J. Graham, W. Slatyer, J. Fraser, M.A., T. Johnson, J. Voller, S. Humphreys, and other gentlemen.

PARRAMATTA SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The CEREMONY of Laying the Foundation Stone of the Parramatta School of Arts Building will be performed by JOHN LACKEY, Esquire, on SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, at Noon, upon the Site granted by the Government for that purpose, in Macquarie-street, when all persons interested in the welfare of the institution are invited to be present.

By order of the Committee, JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF WINDSOR.—On account of illness, Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, will not be in attendance until TUESDAY, December 4th. The finest cure for toothache is Mr. GEORGE'S Odontalgic Essence, which can always be had at Mr. Holmes's, 2s 6d per bottle.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Ladies and gentlemen respectfully invited by Mrs. JOHNSON to inspect, free, her Australian Bush Flowers (wax) prior to being sent to Paris on the 30th instant. 9, Francis-st., Hyde Park.

THE SYDNEY PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY'S VANS can be hired to convey Picnic Parties on ST. ANDREW'S DAY. For terms apply to Central Office, Barrack-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

F. W. WOOD, relative of JOSEPH DREW, late of Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, communicate with THOMAS GEACH, 63, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

FREDERICK KENNEDY would oblige by sending his address to HUGH BROWN, 96, Sussex-street, opposite Patent Slip Wharf.

MR. BARRON, late of Dundee, will oblige by calling on B. MOUNTCASTLE, George-street.

JOSIAH F.—Write to your distracted WIFE. Address G., Post Office.

J. R. will hear of WILLIAM MITCHELL, from Forres, by communicating with him, at Richmond, near Windsor.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—All Communications to the above Association, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, ALEXANDER OGILVIE, 19, West-street, Darlinghurst.

No. 66-103. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th November, 1866.

ELECTION OF EIGHT ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, an Election to supply the vacancy in each Ward of the City, occasioned by the retiring of eight Aldermen, in terms of the 16th section of the said Act, will take place on SATURDAY, the first day of December next. Notices of the nomination of parties for election will be received by the Returning Officer, at this Office, until the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

By order of the Returning-officer, CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO THE ELECTORS OF DENISON WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to a very numerously-signed Requisition I have received, I beg to state that I am a Candidate for Re-election as Alderman for your Ward.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN WOODS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—Accept my best thanks for your kind solicitation to represent you in Council. Pressure of business compels me to decline.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES MULLINS.

Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—FITZROY WARD.—A MEETING of Electors will be held, THIS EVENING, at Mr. Meagher's Hotel, Dowling-street, to promote the election of Mr. KIDMAN.

W. BUCHANAN, W. SMAIL, GEORGE LEA WILSON, Joint Secretaries.

Central Committee Room, Mr. Reddy's, William-street.

FITZROY WARD.—A MEETING of the Electors favourable to the return of Mr. JOHN HUGHES, will be held at the President Lincoln Hotel, Woolloomooloo and Forbes streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 p.m.

JOSEPH CARROL, JAMES P. GARVAN, W. STODDART, Joint Secretaries.

FITZROY WARD.—ELECTORS favourable to the return of Mr. JOHN HUGHES.—Central Committee meet at Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, every evening, at 7.30 p.m.

JOSEPH CARROLL, WILLIAM STODDART, JAMES P. GARVAN, Honorary Secretaries.

ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—Vote for BRADFORD as Alderman for the Ward.

ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—Vote for and re-elect Mr. Alderman HURLEY, who has for the past four years faithfully represented your interests in the City Council.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Election of Aldermen.—WALTER RENNY is a Candidate.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Alderman BOWN is a candidate for Re-election.

DENISON WARD.—When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war. Elector—TESTER is your man. NIL DESPERANDUM.

ELECTORS of BRISBANE WARD.—Men of Ireland, Vote for your countrymen, Mr. HURLEY.

ELECTORS of BRISBANE WARD, Vote for BRADFORD and faithful representation. Polling Day, SATURDAY next.

TO WOOLGROWERS, &c., OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The New South Wales Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 have agreed to provide a few Bales of WOOL to form part of a Wool Trophy proposed to be erected by all the colonies of Australia. Woolgrowers and others wishing to contribute a bale each, are requested to send the same to the Commissioners' Stores, Macquarie-place, Sydney, not later than the 30th November next.

As the number of bales is limited, the Commissioners will select such wool as they deem best suited for the Trophy.

At the close of the Exhibition the Trophy Wool will be disposed of according to the contributors' directions. The wool above referred to is irrespective of the fleeces mentioned in other advertisements.

Further particulars may be had from A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.—The Commissioners attach great importance to having the great Staple of the colony properly represented; they, therefore, solicit producers to supply them as early as possible with THREE FLEECES OF WOOL, washed or in the grease. The time for their receipt has been extended to the 30th November.

A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to Exhibition Commission.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—After the 30th of this month the Commissioners will not be in the position to receive and forward exhibits for the Paris Exhibition.

A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to the Exhibition Commission.

Sydney, 20th November, 1866.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—On and after the 26th instant, the price of this Company's best screened Coal will be (9s 3d) nine shillings and threepence per ton, net cash, delivered at the Waratah Coal Company's shoots, or at the steam cranes, Newcastle.

By order, D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.

Sydney, November 23rd, 1866.

NEW RUSH to the WEDDIN MOUNTAINS.—The VAN will positively start TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Intended passengers are requested to book themselves as soon as possible.

R. WALLWORK, Square and Compass, 718, George-street.

NEAREST ROUTE to WEDDIN MOUNTAINS. Express Van for LAMBING FLAT, THIS DAY
Ditto ditto BATHURST, ditto
Ditto ditto MUDGEE, ditto.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., 475, George-street.

NEW DIGGINGS. NEW DIGGINGS.

Express Van for Weddin Diggings on WEDNESDAY next, taking luggage, passengers, and parcels.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.

Express Van for Mudgee, THIS DAY.
Ditto for Goulburn, THIS DAY.
Ditto for Weddin Diggings, WEDNESDAY next.
Ditto for Forbes, THURSDAY next.
Ditto for Bathurst, THURSDAY next.

Sydney, 27th November.

HURRAH FOR THE DIGGINGS.—NEW RUSH TO WEDDIN MOUNTAINS.

A TEAM will start on TUESDAY next, carrying DIGGERS' SWAGS, at £1 each, from GIBSON'S Horse Repository, opposite the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—Rush to the Weddin Mountains.—Mr. ARCHER'S Carts will leave the Square and Compass for the above, at 9 o'clock sharp THIS MORNING. Be in time. Terms 30s. each.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF EDWARD RAMSAY, OF BALMAIN.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to send in the particulars at once to the trustees.

R. PILLAR, JOHN KEEP, S. FREEMAN, Trustees.

Sydney, November 23rd, 1866.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL JAY.—A first Dividend of two shillings and sixpence in the pound will be payable at my office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, from 11 till 3 o'clock, upon all claims which have been admitted in the above estate.

Promissory notes must be left not later than the previous day.

By order of the Trustees, P. S. SOLOMON.

Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 23rd November, 1866.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the goods of ROBERT HIGGINS, of Twowamba, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects, of the above deceased may be granted to ELLEN HIGGINS, of Twowamba aforesaid, the widow.

Dated November 27th, 1866.

EDWARD MANBY, Proctor for the said applicant, Twofold Bay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.

Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.

Valuations accurately made.

Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.

Catalogues prepared free of charge.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, HENRY RICKETSON, JOHN MACINTOSH, and JAMES ANDERSON, as Graziers and Sheep and Cattle Farmers, under the style of "Henry Ricketson," has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The said Henry Ricketson is empowered to discharge, settle, and receive all debts due by and to the said partnership.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1866.

HENRY RICKETSON, JOHN MACKINTOSH, JAMES ANDERSON.

Witness to the signatures of the said Henry Ricketson, and John Macintosh—WILLIAM HELLINS, solicitor, Melbourne.

Witness to the signature of the said James Anderson—THOMAS PAVEY, solicitor, Melbourne.

NOTICE.—Mr. HUGH BRYDEN has no authority, for this last four months, to draw any Cheques on my private account. JOSEPH PEARSE, Wollun.

BELMONT.—NOTICE.—Everyone having STOCK running on Belmont, North Richmond, are requested to remove them. Any one trespassing will be prosecuted. All Pigs will be shot. J. A. NEWCOMEN.

ARTHUR DEVLIN, Ship and Insurance Broker, and Commission Merchant, 15, Queen-street South, Melbourne.

BILLS OF SALE, Wills, Leases, Agreements, &c., prepared at Mr. DELOHERY'S Office, Park-street.

CUNNINGHAME, STEAM PRINTER, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKER, Paper Ruler, 184, Pitt st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist. At home from 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

E. CURTISS, 344, George-street, Wholesale and Retail Oil, Paint, and Paperhanging Warehouse. One trial will prove this to be the cheapest house in Sydney.

EDUCATION.—Wynyard-square West.—Mrs. SACLIER intends making improvements in her establishment for the commencement of the coming year, which will enable her to accommodate a limited number of resident pupils. The house is well situated, and, being very large and airy, is healthful.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Machine and Fancy Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, &c., &c., REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's-buildings.

JAMES MOORE and SON, Family and Dispensing Chemists, Colonnade Dispensing Establishment, 34, South Head Road.

MRS. MOSS, Private BOARD and RESIDENCE, 35, Sandalwool-place, Prince-street. Superior Furnished APARTMENTS to LET.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, No. 9, Wynyard-square. Hours of Consultation, from 10 till 12.

LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Mr. FLETCHER uses the Anæsthetic Spray to alleviate pain, without additional charge.

NICOLL, Tailor, from London, 212, Pitt-street; also opposite Haymarket Clock.

PAST, Present, and Future.—Consult Mr. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 264, Pitt-street. Advice 1s.

REMOVAL.—COWLES, Gunmaker, removed to 205, Pitt-street, opposite Caxton Printing Office.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS removed from 267, Pitt-st. to 396, George-street, nearly op. D. Jones's.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt street North, opp. Toogood's.

THE REV. EDWARD SYMONDS, of Arnold House, Woollahra, has received a general license to officiate in the diocese of Sydney, and with the sanction of the Bishop.

TO THE GENTLEMEN connected with the Banks.—A recherché LUNCH at the Golden Fleece, King-street, daily, under the management of F. CHAS. MOORE.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, late Bradley and Allen, begs to inform his friends and patrons, that he has completed his extensive and complete gallery, and is prepared to execute commissions in all the various styles of photographic portraiture.

Specimens of Mr. Price's portraits and miniatures in oil colours on view.

FOUND, a Bay HORSE, branded JW near shoulder, NC off shoulder, and near hind foot white, star on face, and snip on nose. Apply to F. FREWING, Waverley.

FOUND, near Railway, PURSE, containing money and tickets. Apply W. JACK, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a brown Kangaroo or Greyhound DOG. Apply 409, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

LOST, on Sunday Evening, between Darling Point and Edgecliff Road, a Black Silk MANTLE. The finder will be rewarded on delivery of same to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

LOST, between Double Bay and Paddington, a Lady's Gold WATCH, with piece of chain attached. On bringing it to J. M. BROWN, Spring-street, the finder will be rewarded.

LOST, Amethyst STONE, between Jamison and Bourke streets. If brought to St. James's Church, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Friday, between Mr. P. M'Carroll's shop, Redfern, and Parramatta-street, or between that and the Markets, ten £1 notes, one £5 note, a cheque for £1, and 1s 6d in silver. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to Mr. P. M'CARROLL, Redfern, or D. O'CONNOR, York-street Markets.

LOST, a Gold CROSS and PENCIL, between the University and Stanley-st. A reward, Pierce's, Stanley-st.

LOST, Brown Woolly DOG, "Toby" on collar. Reward at Mrs. M'DERMOTT'S, 2, Essex-street.

STOLEN or Strayed, a Bay HORSE, branded FS on near and off shoulder, and FH on the near shoulder. £1 reward if strayed, and £2 if stolen, on conviction of the thief, by R. BLACKFORD, Hand and Heart, Mudgee Road.

STRAYED, on premises, 119, Bathurst-street East, two GEESE. Owner can have them by paying expenses.

UMBRELLA.—The person who took an Umbrella (easily recognised) from the counter of the Commercial Bank, on Saturday last, is requested to return the same to 3, Spring-street.

TENDERS are required for the Erection of a Grand Stand on the Parramatta Racecourse—to be sent in on or before the 30th instant. For full particulars apply to J. WILLIAMS, Honorary Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Fresh TENDERS will be received up to the 29th instant for two Brick COTTAGES to be built at Burwood. For particulars apply All Nations Hotel, Market-street.

TENDERS will be received, till 1st December, for Additions to a WHARF at the North Shore. Apply Mr. S. GLEADALL, Mort's-chambers.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 29th instant, for labour in the erection of an engine stack at Kiama for Mr. G. Bullins. Plans at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COALS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon, 27th November instant, for such quantities of best SCREENED STEAM COALS as this Company may require for twelve months or two years, at Company's option, from the first day of February, 1867, deliverable at any of the Coal Companies' shoots, or in Sydney.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Tenders to state the price per ton of 2240 lbs.

Persons tendering will please furnish the names of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due performance of the contract.

Any information required may be obtained on application at this office.

FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 16th November, 1866.

No. 66-107. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 26th November, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—

1. Forming, ballasting, and blinding Little Albion-street.
2. Formation, ballasting, and blinding Crown-street, from Woolloomooloo-street, northwards, 265 feet.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

COAL.—TENDERS are invited by the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, until noon of FRIDAY, the 7th day of December proximo, for the supply during the year 1867 of the best screened COAL, in such quantities as may be from time to time required during that period.

Specification can be seen on application at the office, 9, Collins-street West. By order, JOHN SCOTT, Secretary, 17th November, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received on 1st December, for labour of finishing trades in the erection of a house, with shop, in George-street South.

Plans and specifications at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for repairs to the National School, Manly Beach. For specification, apply to the School Master.

Tenders to be sent to the National Education Office, on or before the 29th instant. By order of the Board, WILLIAM WILKINS, Secretary, 21st November.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th December, for the Erection of a Presbyterian CHURCH at Balmain. The Tenders may be for one or more of the several branches, or for the whole. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Plans and specifications can be seen with JAMES M'DONALD, Architect, Darling street, Balmain.

SHARES AND DEBENTURES FOR SALE.—
Australian Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
Commercial Bank
New Hunter Steam Co.
Sydney Insurance Co.
New South Wales Government Debentures
Colonial Sugar Co. Debentures.

SHARES AND DEBENTURES WANTED.—
Bank of New South Wales
Bank of New Zealand
Australian General Assurance Co.
New Zealand Government Debentures, 8 per cent.
Queensland Treasury Bills.

J. MULLENS, 133, Pitt-street.

BARTON and MELHADO, have for SALE.—Joint Stock and City Bank Shares
Australian, Hunter River, and Illawarra Steam Shares
Sydney, Pacific, and United Insurance Shares
Gas-light Shares
Wirratah and Bulli Coal Shares
Government and other Securities to pay 8, 9, and 10 per cent. per annum.

165, Pitt-street.

SHARES WANTED.—Bank of New South Wales, and Commercial Clarence and Richmond River.

For SALE—City Bank, Steam Insurance, and Mining.

FATTORINI and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on Mortgages of Freehold and Leasehold Property. ADVANCES made on deposit of Deeds, Bonded Warrants, Merchandise, &c. BILLS negotiated, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

£10 TO £1000 to LEND, on approved security. GEDYE, M'DONALD, and CO., 448, George-st.

WANTED, 5 City Bank SHARES. Address, stating price, L. N., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, 10 SHARES City and Suburban Building Society. JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

CHURCH ORGAN, just imported, with Venetian swell of 9 stops, in a neat mahogany case, of open design, with gilt speaking pipes ornamentally arranged in front, about 15 feet 6 inches high, 9 feet 1 inch wide, and 5 feet 5 inches deep, exclusive of two octaves of pedals made of the best materials, to suit an extreme climate, by J. W. WALKER, the celebrated Organ Builder, of London. Price £250. Apply to W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOS and HARMONIUMS for HIRE. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOS and HARMONIUMS for SALE, by easy instalments. W. H. PALING.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—ESTATE OF SHERRIFF AND DOWNING, 256, George-street.—The PREMISES of the above firm have been RE-OPENED, and the large assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., of the best description, is being offered to the public at greatly REDUCED PRICES for cash.

The sale will continue for a short time only, and the remaining stock, together with the good-will of the business, will afterwards be offered by tender.

F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

NEW WORK, By A. KEITH COLLINS, Now in course of publication by J. Degotardi, WADDY MUNDOEE, Or the Adventures of a Pioneer Squatter. 500 pages demy 8vo, illustrated by numerous engravings. Price, £1 1s.

Orders received by the printer and publisher, Mr. J. DEGOTARDI, Robin Hood-lane, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SERIES of MANUALS, 15s 6d each, by post 16s 9d—Druitt's Surgeons' Vade Mecum, Hooper's Physicians' Vade Vecum, Fergusson's Practical Surgery, Noyle's and Headland's Materia Medica, Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Jones' Dental Surgery, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, Fawne's Elementary Chemistry, Carpenter on the Microscope.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES

Pocket Bible and Common Prayer, 1 vol., gilt edges and clasp, 7s, post paid 7s 9d

Common Prayer, neatly bound, gilt edges, 1s 6d, post paid 1s 9d

Common Prayer, neatly bound, large type and clasp, 4s 6d, post paid 5s

Church Service, morocco, gilt edges and clasp, 5s, post paid 5s 6d

Church Service, morocco, gilt edges and clasp, large type, 6s 6d, post paid 7s

Companion to the Holy Communion, Pistas, and Altars.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

WELLBANK'S AUSTRALIAN NAUTICAL ALMANAC and COASTERS' GUIDE for 1867, will be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY, December 1st. READING and WELLBANK, 356, George, and 13, Bridge streets.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Part V. of the Transactions of this Society is now ready for delivery.

READING and WELLBANK, 356, George-street.

PUBLISHED, This Day, Sands' New South Wales Commercial Sheet Almanac. J. Sands, 392, George-st.

ART PHOTOGRAPHS.—On View, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHER, and PROUT'S, 392, George-street, Water-colour Cabinet Portraits, and the Richmond Portrait Drawings. Cartes de Visite, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete invoice of LETTS'S DIARIES, well assorted, by ROBERT SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 311, George-street (Second floor).

CARTE-DE-VISITES.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s. MULLIGAN, BROTHERS, 84, King-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3 for 5s, 6 for 7s 6d. WILSON and CO., 267, Pitt-st., opposite Waxworks.

CABINET PORTRAITS.—The best style introduced; specimens on view; 2 for 10s. J. T. Gorus, King-st.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock.

OYSTER FISHING.

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. WILSON, "That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of the expediency of introducing a bill to prohibit the dredging for, or taking of oysters, during certain months in the year."

PETITION PRINTED.

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. MACLEAY, "That the petition against the passing of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, from the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the district of St. Patrick, Sydney, presented by him on the 22nd November, be printed."

COAL FIELDS REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. TIGHE, the Coal Fields Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

It was transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE BILL.

On the motion of Dr. LANG, this bill was read a third time, passed, and transmitted for the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL (No. 2).

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the House resolved itself into committee to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to establish municipalities.

Mr. PARKES moved that it is desirable to introduce a bill to establish municipalities.

The motion was agreed to.

The House resumed and received the resolution, which passed through its first and second reading and was agreed to.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, the consideration of the Estimates for 1867 being resumed at the following vote:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President	£1200
Chairman of Committees	500
Clerk of the Parliaments	700
Clerk Assistant	500
Usher of the Black Rod	400
Short-hand writer	500
First clerk	400
Second clerk	300
Third clerk	250
Additional clerk	175
Chief messenger	150
Door-keeper	120
Assistant messengers, at £110	220
Extra messengers, at £137 (8 months)	168
Sperm candles	20
Gas-light	30
Incidental expenses	75
Expenses of witnesses summoned before Select Committees	100

Mr. DRIVER moved the reduction of the first item by £200. He admitted the many services the country had received at the hands of the gentleman who occupied the position of President of the Legislative Council, but he maintained that £1000 a-year would amply pay for the duties he had to perform. Strong grounds were said to exist for retrenchment, and this salary would stand reduction.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the motion. He said a scheme of retrenchment for which he voted had been rejected, and he would be no party to piecemeal reductions by which a few hundred pounds might with doubtful propriety be taken off after weeks of talking.

Mr. DE SALIS supported the proposal for reduction, but added that it would be impossible for the advocates of economy to do anything unless they were supported by the Government. On the ground of labour, this was one of the highest paid officers on the official staff—the pay being at the rate of £10 for every hour of work. He could not see why this officer could not also do the work of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. LLOYD would wish to do all that his hon. friend the member for Queanbeyan had expressed his desire to do, and was also prepared to state that there were many other things which he would be inclined to do in the way of retrenchment—(hear, hear)—but he could not consent to vote in this extremely discursive kind of way. (Hear, and a laugh.) He must really decline to support any of this extremely discursive sort of retrenchment, because he was unable to see how it could be carried into operation without individual injustice, and injury to the public service.

Mr. DRIVER was unable to understand what the hon. member, who had just addressed the House, meant by "a discursive sort of retrenchment," and, until he explained himself, should therefore address himself to the observations of the hon. member for East Macquarie. He supposed that hon. member had already got his cue, and that he would be found, throughout the consideration of the entire Estimates, to be in favour of the views of the Government. He objected to the payment of such a high rate of salary as had been fixed upon in this instance, because if they voted such rates for the superior order of Government officials he did not see how they could reasonably be expected to effect any retrenchment in the salaries of those who were in subordinate positions. The reason why he had voted against the reduction of one-twelfth was because he thought it would operate unequally—with injustice to the subordinate officers of the Government.

Mr. R. STEWART should vote against the item, but he should leave the matter to be decided by a single vote. He should not carry the contest further because he could not but think that the House had, by a deliberate vote, declared itself against retrenchment.

Mr. PARKES could not agree in the view which had been taken by the hon. member for West Macquarie (Mr. Driver). He could not agree with that hon. gentleman in thinking that no difference ought to be made between the highest officials of the service, upon whom great responsibility devolved, and the lower clerks. He did not think that the sum for which the parliamentary business of the country was performed was one that was too large, considering the nature, and the great amount of the work so done. In Victoria the same work in both Houses cost much more—in consequence of the provisions of the Constitutional Act of that colony, by which £5000 was there secured for the Legislative Council. In his (Mr. Parkes') opinion the salaries of the two parliamentary departments ought not to be touched by Parliament. He was quite sure that they ought to be touched by the Executive. [Mr. DIGNAM: "Ah! ah! good again!" Laughter.] As far as he was concerned in his capacity as a member of the Executive, he did not intend to interfere with the Legislative Council, and Legislative Assembly salaries. He had not, for many years past, been an advocate for a general reduction of salaries in the Civil Service, having convinced himself since he had been a member of the Committee for the Retrenchment of the Public Service, that the salaries of persons employed in the Civil Service of the Government were not more—in many cases not so much—than what were paid to persons in banks and private establishments. He was in favour of such a retrenchment as could be fairly effected by a reduction of the staff employed—not by a reduction of individual salaries. If they were to cut off sums on individual salaries, according to their judgment, they would, most probably, be found to have done no more than cause great dissatisfaction, without effecting any saving of importance to the public.

Mr. DIGNAM had been surprised to hear the hon. the Colonial Secretary alluding with complacency to the proposition of effecting a reduction by one-twelfth per cent., which was, he thought, one of the most unjust propositions he had ever heard. He (Mr. Dignam) was clear that the House had done what was right in rejecting that proposition, and thought they should rather strike some large lump sum—such as £150,000—off the gross amount of the Estimates, leaving it to the Government to settle how the arrangements as to the salaries should be made. He could not agree to the motion for this reduction, but should vote against it. (Hear.) He would keep the clerks of the Government up to their collar, and make them do their work. Work well, and pay well, that would be his motto. No reason had been assigned by the hon. member for West Macquarie for this reduction, and, in the absence of such a reason, he did not see why the President's salary should not be voted.

Mr. DRIVER, in allusion to a jocular observation which had escaped the previous speaker in the course of his remarks as to the expediency of giving the Government "occasional doses of jalap"—would observe that the hon. member for Argyle had better mind what he said or he would not get invited to another picnic.

Mr. DIGNAM said he had picnics of his own. (Laughter.)

Mr. DRIVER proceeded. He was altogether opposed to the views which had been expressed by the Colonial Secretary, and denied that he wished to see the salaries of Government officers lowered. But reductions were called for, and must be made; and if they were to be made at all they must take action in such cases as this.

The amendment was then put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Sutherland	Mr. Tighe	Mr. Driver
R. Stewart	Tunks	De Salis } Tellers.
Pemell	Buchanan	Kemp }

Noes, 17.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Farnell	Mr. Grahame
Parkes	Lord	Pickering
Wilson	Mate	E. Brown
Byrnes	Gordon	Stimpson } Tellers.
Dignam	Macleay	White }
Lloyd	Phelps	

Mr. DE SALIS moved the reduction of the total amount by £421 being the amount proposed in the first instance by the Government.

Mr. DRIVER should not support this vote as he was opposed to the reduction of any salary under £200.

The motion for reduction was put and negatived, and the item as proposed was put and carried.

The following was then moved:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker	£1200
Chairman of Committees	500
Clerk of Assembly	800
Clerk assistant	600
Second clerk assistant	400
Sergeant-at Arms	400
Short-hand writer	550
Clerk of Records	430
Ditto select committees	350
Ditto Printing Branch	300
Copying clerk	250
Clerk in charge of printing papers	250
Principal messenger	150
Ditto doorkeeper	120
Assistant messengers, at £110	220
Sessional short-hand writers	275
Extra copying clerk, at £175 (10 months)	268
Extra messengers, at £137 (ditto)	524
Gas-light	300
Expenses of witnesses summoned before select committees	100
Incidental expenses	100

Mr. DRIVER moved the reduction of the first item by £200.

The motion for reduction was put, and negatived without division.

Mr. DE SALIS moved the reduction of the total vote by £540.

Mr. DIGNAM, before giving his vote on this motion, wished to know who was the individual filling the office of copying clerk; and whether this individual had been appointed from the gentlemen in the office, or by some person from outside. A vacancy had recently occurred, and he wished to know how this had been filled up.

Mr. PARKES explained that a vacancy had occurred in the second highest office in the department, the vacancies had been filled up by persons in the departments down to the lowest office, that of copying clerk, and this had been filled up by the hon. the Speaker. He considered that the appointment of all officers in the department should remain in the hands of the Speaker, and he had in no way interfered in such appointments, except to ratify them.

Mr. DIGNAM took exception to the appointment of this copying clerk as being most irregular, and having been made over the heads of persons long in the department who were entitled to consideration.

Mr. DRIVER should oppose the reduction, but drew attention to the position in which the messengers of the department were placed. They were paid at the same rate as the messengers of other departments, but worked twice as many hours, whilst for some months in the year they were turned adrift. He suggested that they should be kept on and paid for the whole twelve months.

The proposed reduction was put and negatived, and the whole amount was agreed to, both without division.

The following was proposed:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

Steward and housekeeper	£225
Assistant housekeeper	64
Watchman	110
House servant	110
Stable man	110
Female servant	54
Servants for the refreshment room	290
Sperm candles	30
Gas for two lamps over entrance gates	20
Incidental expenses	50

Mr. DRIVER drew attention to the paucity of waiters in the refreshment room, and the great inconvenience hon. members suffered from not having their wants supplied.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved the omission of the vote altogether. There had been a great deal of dissatisfaction at this establishment by hon. members; whilst there was still more dissatisfaction at it on the part of people out of doors.

Mr. DE SALIS thought the charge to be only a reasonable one for the accommodation afforded to hon. members, and which they could not procure elsewhere.

Mr. DRIVER should oppose the reduction, but would like to hear what the hon. member for Eden, who was the only member of the Refreshment Room Committee, had to say on the matter.

Mr. EGAN said, that he had several times recommended that the messengers of the House should attend on the Refreshment Room during the half-hour recess; and he thought this was a matter that ought to be attended to. The Government might direct that two of the messengers, if not more, should give their attendance during the recess.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it seemed to him that we all wanted winding up, and he considered that if the attendance was confined to those who required intoxicating drinks in preference to those who only drank "slops," there was a greater reason than ever for doing away with the refreshment room altogether. He was of opinion that the expenditure was ill-advised and unnecessary. The charges were quite as high as at any other establishment, and he considered that it ought to be abolished. He believed that while hon. members got no advantage from the refreshment room, it had the effect of protracting the sittings of the House, and it had a tendency to prevent hon. gentlemen from hearing the debates of the House.

Mr. EGAN considered that the refreshment room was absolutely necessary, notwithstanding that it occasionally afforded an asylum to hon. members who were fatigued by the character of the debates which sometimes took place in this Chamber.

Dr. LANG thought that some other arrangement might be made which would be more satisfactory to the public and equally beneficial to hon. members. A Parliamentary canteen might be set up outside the gates, which would answer all practical purposes, and save this expenditure to the country.

Mr. PARKES said that the whole estimate included a number of servants who must be employed, whether there was a refreshment room or not. The vote embraced the whole of the incidental expenses of both Houses of Parliament.

The estimate was then put to the committee and agreed to, on division by 23 votes to 6, the noes being Dr. Lang, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Robertson.

The following Estimate for the Parliamentary Library (Chief Secretary) were then put, and passed without remark:—

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

Librarian	£400
Assistant librarian	300
Second assistant librarian	200
Messenger	110
Books and periodicals	450
Periodicals, newspapers, &c., for Council reading-room	100
Ditto, ditto, for Assembly reading-room	100
Insurance of books	26
Incidental expenses	25

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary (provided in schedule)	
Under Secretary	800
Chief clerk	500
Three clerks, at £400	1200
Record clerk	300
Clerk	250
Ditto	225
Ditto	200
Messenger	125
Ditto	104
Office-keeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem	61
Watchman, at 5s. ditto	92
Incidental expenses	75

The next Estimate submitted was—

VOLUNTEERS.

Salaries.	
Staff:	
Commandant of all Volunteers	£400
Assistant inspector, artillery, at 5s. per diem	92
Brigade adjutant, paymaster, and quartermaster, at 15s. per diem	274
Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146
Artillery:	
Sergeant for drill instructors, at 5s. per diem	92
Drill instructors, at 1s 6d per diem	165
Rifles:	
Sergeant-major, at 10s. per diem	183
Quartermaster-sergeant, at 8s. per diem	146
Sergeants, at 7s. per diem	384
Bugler and office-keeper, at 7s. per diem	128
Armourer, at 7s. per diem	128
Marker for rifle range, at 5s. per diem	92
Contingencies.	
Staff:	
Clothing for staff	50
Forage allowance for commanding-officer, brigade-major, and brigade-adjutant, at 2s. 6d. per diem, from 1st January to 28th February	22
Forage allowance for assistant inspector, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64
Travelling expenses	100
Artillery:	
Capitation allowance for two batteries, 160 men at 40s. each	320
Additional allowance for five new batteries to complete the first issue of uniforms, 400 men at 13s. each	260
Hire of horses for guns	100
Rifles:	
Capitation allowance for effective members, 1200, at 30s. each per annum	1800
Marksmen's badges	70
Miscellaneous:	
Contribution to band, on condition of one-third more being raised by private subscriptions	200
Rifle Association, for prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	200
Armoury repairs and material, freight and cartage of ammunition, and incidental expenses	200

Mr. DRIVER moved the reduction of the vote by £1000. He considered that there were too many officers, and that the Government should dispense with the services of some of them.

Mr. PARKES said that the carrying of this item would have the effect of disbanding the Volunteers.

After some remarks from Mr. DRIVER and Mr. DE SALIS, the proposal to reduce the item was then put and negatived on a division—ayes 7, noes 22.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the Estimate be reduced by £500, and hoped that some explanation would be demanded by the committee.

The question was put and the amendment was negatived on a division of 21 to 6. The minority being Dr. Lang, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Driver, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Egan.

The original Estimate was put and passed.

The next Estimate was.—

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Captain commanding	£50
Clerk and accountant	50
Gunnery instructor, Sydney	170
Ditto, Newcastle	36
Lieutenants, at 4s per diem	365
Sub-lieutenants, at 2s per diem	183
Warrant officers, at £18 each	180
A. B's., at £12 each	2400
Incidental expenses	66

Mr. DRIVER said he observed that there was an increase of £50 in the salary of the gunnery instructor; and while a sum of £170 was asked for the gunnery instructor at Sydney the item for the gunnery instructor at Newcastle was only £36. Unless the information were furnished he would move that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. PARKES thought £170 was not a very high salary, and remarked that this estimate was voted in the same form last year. He said the Naval Brigade was in a high state of efficiency, and that the force was one of which we ought to be proud. (Hear, hear.)

After some further observations from Mr. DRIVER,

Mr. TUNKS asked whether the captain commanding received any other salary than the £50 on this estimate.

Mr. PARKES said this gentleman was Superintendent of Pilots, for which he obtained £620.

Mr. EGAN thought the object of the Government was to retrench, and they ought to explain on what principle they proposed to increase the salary of any officer. If he could find any hon. member to vote with him against any increase upon the items of last year's Estimates, he would make a stand against it. If any one would vote with him, he would keep the House sitting till morning before the increase should be agreed to. He hoped the Government would see that it was not desirable to propose that any salary should be increased by a shilling to any public servant.

Mr. PARKES said he did not think the House would expect Captain Hixson to perform those duties without some acknowledgment for his services, and the only acknowledgment offered was £50 a year. This increase in the salary of the gunnery instructor was increased on the recommendation of the captain commanding.

Mr. DRIVER said this gentleman received a handsome salary, and that if he were actuated by patriotism he would scorn to receive this sum of £50.

Mr. R. STEWART did not see why the Naval Brigade should have this distinction of salary, as the Volunteer Rifle officers had no pay; and as to the proposed increase on the salary of the gunnery instructor, it seemed to him that if the corps was as efficient as it was said to be the services of this officer could not be so much required as when his salary was £120.

Mr. FORSTER did not think the commandant of this force ought to be paid this extra salary if the time devoted to the duties were taken out of the time that would otherwise be occupied in the duties of his other office.

Mr. EGAN moved the reduction of the gunnery instructor's salary by £50, leaving the salary as it was last year. This would enable them to test the question whether there were not only to be no reductions but also some increases.

The committee divided—Ayes 18, noes 15.

The estimate as so reduced was then agreed to.

The next proposed estimate was for

POLICE.

General Establishment:	
Inspector-General	£800
Secretary and Superintendent	500
Clerk	300
Ditto	200
Ditto	175
Ditto	175
Ditto	125
Office-keeper	25
CONSTABULARY.	
Superintendent	500
Superintendents, at £450	1350
Superintendent	400
Inspectors, at £300	1500
Sub-inspectors, at £200	2800
Sergeants, first class, at 9s. 6d.; ditto, second class, at 8s. 3d.; senior constables, at 6s 9d; ordinary ditto, at 6s.; supernumerary ditto, at 4s.; van driver, at 7s. 6d.; trackers, at 2s. 6d.	96,237
Detectives:	
Clerk	225
Detectives—first class, at 10s.; second class, at 9s.; third class, at 8s.	2464
Police surgeon	200
Contingencies:	
Allowance to members of the police force, when absent from their quarters on duty	2,750
Provisions for prisoners in lock-ups	1,500
Fuel, light, and water, to lock-ups and barracks	1,900
Rent of premises for police purposes	2,500
Forage	12,500
Remount horses	1,000
Shoeing, veterinary, attendance, and medicine	1,800
Medical attendance	720
Conveyance of prisoners and police	3,000
Fencing paddocks	350
Incidental expenses—repairs to arms, saddlery, and carts, and for destroying dogs	1,300

Mr. DRIVER said this was an estimate above all others that ought to admit of some reduction, and he moved that the total be reduced by £10,000.

Mr. PARKES admitted that this was a very large item of expenditure, and he had always thought the police expenditure of this country appeared much in excess of its requirements; but it must be considered that this force was spread over a very enormous territory. There had recently been a large reduction in the force, involving the dismissal of many officers and men, yet it did not give satisfaction to the House last session, and he received a remonstrance from one hon. member who had been amongst the loudest in favour of making a larger reduction. During last year ten new stations were created—during the present year nine new stations, and he expected a demand for something like the same number next year. It must be recollected that in the interior constables had to travel long distances in prosecuting. In one case of robbery he was informed that the constable in charge of it had to travel 1500 miles before it was completed, and they were frequently away from their homes several weeks. Since 1864 the estimate had been reduced by £35,000. At present, although the sum was large, he did not see his way to a further reduction.

Mr. DRIVER said the reduction had not impaired the efficiency of the force, and he was quite satisfied the estimate might be reduced something more. Some of the superintendents might be brought down to the rank of inspectors, and placed on the same footing as regarded pay. The existence of high salaried officers had always created a feeling of envy and jealousy among those occupying a similar position, but who did not receive an equal amount of salary. He did not know any city of equal population with Sydney where the people were so orderly, and he did not think so large a number of police was required here. If a few were sent to the outlying districts their services would be better placed and more appreciated.

Mr. PARKES explained that there were only fifty police in the city, and he had applications for the formation of fifteen new stations in the interior. As to the proposal to reduce the superintendents to the rank and pay of inspectors, the hon. member would see that very little would be saved in that way, and besides for the purposes of discipline he had always understood that it was necessary to have officers of different grades.

Mr. EGAN said most persons were under the impression that there was a much larger number of police in the city of Sydney, and it was highly to the credit of the people, and in the present depressed state of affairs, the city was so orderly. The admissions now made by the Colonial Secretary shewed how easy it was to urge strongly when in opposition the making of reductions which the person who advocated them found impracticable when in office. A large reduction was made in the force last year, there were applications for police from various quarters, and the new rush to the Weddin Mountains would necessitate the sending of a police force there; so that it would not be advisable to make further reductions at present. He thought it was scarcely discreet for the Colonial Secretary to mention the number of police in any particular locality.

Mr. DE SALIS could not agree with the hon. member opposite that it was advisable to seek for particulars as to where the police were situated. There were large numbers of policemen in Sydney and its vicinity. He believed that Sydney was a most orderly town, but he did not believe that the good conduct of the people was owing to the popular idea that there was a strong body of police in the metropolis. The hon. member seemed to think that fifty policemen were sufficient for the protection of Sydney, and if that were so it was plain that we had a great deal too many, as there was more than double that number in the town. Great improvements might be made so far as regarded the control of the police who were stationed in the interior. He understood that in the country constables escorted the Judges from place to place, and that was a most absurd practice. With regard to the Weddin Mountains it might be requisite to send some police there, but certainly there was no use in sending raw recruits to that place. He thought that the expenditure should be still further reduced.

Mr. LORD should vote against the reduction, as he considered that the expenditure was necessary.

Mr. R. STEWART said he should vote for the reduction. He had always considered the present police system to be a bad one, and when the Act was first introduced he had looked upon it as initiating a most mischievous police system. That system had been productive of great evils, and had turned out to be something quite different from what was originally intended. It was to be a sort of military system, under which the men would be under perfect control. It had been a failure. The people in the interior had from the first looked upon it with mistrust, and the sooner it was altered the better.

Mr. J. STEWART said that he had frequently encountered policemen who were not acquainted with their duties. He had met with some in the country who were unable either to ride or shoot. Others were exceedingly ignorant, and went about from place to place in a listless unobservant way, taking no note of anything that passed around them. He did not wish to cast a slur upon the force, but he would say that there were persons belonging to it who were unfit to be so employed. He should support the reduction.

Mr. PARKES said that there was a decrease in the salaries, and an increase in the contingencies, which made the item greater than it was last year.

Mr. TIGHE said that the arguments of the hon. member for Illawarra were certainly not in favour of a reduction of the item. That hon. member said that there were a number of stupid and inefficient persons in the force, but the reduction of salaries would not make these persons efficient. The hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. R. Stewart) objected to the system. That hon. member ought to propose some other system if he thought the present one inefficient. But his objections to the system were not arguments in favour of the reduction of the item.

Mr. FORSTER said he hoped the Government would resist this attempt at reduction, and not give their assent to it. He had always been opposed to lump reductions, as such reductions must fall inequitably upon individuals. The result of such reductions always would be that the Government would be driven into sudden, rapid, and probably crude changes, so that they would have some localities where the police would be reduced where their services would be much required, whilst there would be others where there would not be reductions made such as might be called for by the circumstances of the case. He had been much struck with the ignorance displayed by some hon. members when talking of the Police Act. They spoke of the defects of the system, as if these defects had anything to do with the Police Act. The military system was objected to, but there was nothing in the Act that established a military system. All the Act did was to give the Government certain powers under which they established this system. But the Act did not make any alteration of system at all, and he would challenge hon. members to show that it did so in any way. With regard to this point, however, the police must be a military body to some extent. Like soldiers, they were intended for warfare—the warfare against crime. They must be dressed in uniform, and they must carry arms at times when other persons did not. In fact, the police could not be efficient without they had in some degree the military element. It might be carried too far; probably, it had been so, but of that he would say nothing. Then as to changing the police about from place to place, there was nothing in the Act making such a change imperative. By the Act, the Government got certain powers, amongst which was the power of making regulations; and if these regulations were wrong, and the Government had used improperly the powers given to them by the Act, it was the fault of the Government and not of the Act. So far from the Act having worked badly, he believed that under it the men had gone on improving, that they were daily becoming more and more efficient, and that they were now much more so than ever they had been under the old system. In such circumstances it would be a great mistake to think of changing back to the old system. They could not conceal from themselves the numerous services that had been rendered to the public—services that the country at large recognised and applauded. It could not be denied that the present police had by their exertions to a great extent rooted out the bushranging system. [Mr. STEWART: It grew up under the police system.] The hon. gentleman would find it difficult to prove this assertion. No doubt the bushranging system and the police system grew up together, but that was a very different thing from saying that one was the cause of the other, and it would be difficult to show that one owed its origin to the other. But whatever defects there might be in the system, and he admitted there were some, they had not been a consequence of the Act. The Government had no doubt committed some mistakes in the first instance—nothing else was to be expected in the establishment of a new system; but most of the defects that existed in the first instance had been discovered and remedied, and now they existed no longer; and the police force had arrived at such a pitch as to become a real credit to the colony. Then again, it was impossible to make such reductions as these in this blindfold manner, for there were constant demands being made upon the Government for police protection from all manner of different quarters. It was absolutely necessary to meet some of these demands where the circumstances of the case demanded it. Where communities have formed and increased in numbers so as be important, they had a right to protection, and no Government ought to ignore their claim. Only from the Government could come anything like a systematic retrenchment in any department; and this was more especially the case in the police. He would warn hon. members that nothing could be more fraught with danger to the community, nothing was more likely to cause a general feeling of indignation throughout the country than any undue interference with the police; and on that account he earnestly begged the committee to pause before they attempted to do anything of the kind.

Mr. STEWART had never condemned the efficiency of the men, for that could not be found fault with; but he did condemn the system. The military system of police might do very well in the town, but it was useless in the interior, for the residents in the country would not co-operate with this semi-military body. Under the old system bushrangers could not exist in the country places, for they were hunted down immediately after the first robbery they committed. It was only in the settled and populous districts that they obtained any run at all. This was completely reversed now, and all through the system of centralisation that had been adopted.

Mr. EGAN at one time thought this system of centralization an improper one, but now he had changed his mind upon the subject. In the various country places no crime can be committed without it being known in a very short space at the central office. Intelligence was at once disseminated to all quarters, and in a very brief time, the offender was apprehended, for he had no chance of escape, no matter where he might seek shelter. Now, there was no getting out of the reach of the police, and this fact was now well established throughout the colony; and the Press of the interior, which in the first instance had been opposed to the police system, were now loud in its praise.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that hon. members had attributed the spread of bushranging to the bad choice made by the Government of its officers, but the officers under the present system were far better than those under the old system, who were never to be trusted. If hon. members really were anxious to have this matter discussed let them bring in a bill to repeal the present Police Act, and then the matter could be fairly and fully gone into. Now the question was not as to the system or how it had acted, but what amount they were to vote for police protection. He had always believed that the police expenditure might be reduced in many towns by fully one-third. He knew a good deal of the interior, and in many of the towns with which he was acquainted the police seemed to have nothing to do beyond standing yarning in the verandahs of public-houses. This estimate then might be reduced by a much larger sum than was proposed. Without doing injury to the public service fully one-third might be taken off it. This view he had always maintained when he was in office as well as when he was out of office. He had repeatedly pressed this view upon his colleague when he was Minister for Lands, and had he had charge of the police department he would most assuredly have carried out his views. He was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Government to vote the money asked, and let the hon. Secretary make what reductions he found to be practicable.

Mr. DE SALIS said that no doubt, if a robbery were made at night in Sydney, it might be detected by the morning, but this was not the case in the interior. The police there needed more of the detective element and less of the military. In some districts the police did not even know the roads or the character of the people. It was idle to talk about State-aid in connection with this matter. The chief defect was the centralisation of the force.

Mr. WILSON said he was bound to confess that the police system was beginning to work well, especially in the Western districts. The hon. member talked about the old police system being efficient, but the bushrangers Connel were in the district five years before the new police system came into operation, and were not taken even by the most assiduous exertions. As to saying that the police did not know the roads, the fact was that there were in this colony districts in which no one was thoroughly acquainted with the roads.

Mr. STIMPSON spoke in disfavour of the present police system and especially on account of its centralisation. The system did not and never would work well. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. J. STEWART said that since the passing of the present Police Act he had found the police as much under the control of the magistrates as they were formerly in regard to their duties as police, although it might be that they were not so accessible or so readily obtained to hold the horse of a magistrate.

Mr. LLOYD desired to bear his testimony to the efficiency of the police, but he found fault with the arbitrary powers conferred on police magistrates in contradistinction to the powers conferred on unpaid justices. These powers were exercised sometimes injuriously in regard to the management of the police. He had an impression that the police expenditure was much larger than necessary, although he was not prepared to propose any reduction. The outlying districts of the colony were poorly provided with police, and it was really surprising that they had accomplished what they had effected. In regard to the organisation of the police he did not complain, but the difficulty was in regard to their direction. He did not understand why, in this country, the police should not be local, and moved about by their own officers in their own particular districts.

Mr. FORSTER mentioned an instance to show that there had been misunderstanding on the part of magistrates concerning their powers in regard to the police. Two magistrates had doubt whether, if they gave a certain order to a member of the police force he would obey it. He (Mr. Forster) being in office at the time, told them to give the order, and if the officer did not obey it he would dismiss him. He, however, heard no more about it. But for this information those magistrates might have gone on complaining that their powers had been taken from them by the new system when, in fact, they did not exercise the powers entrusted to them. The present system was defective in this respect, that there was no check on local expenditure, but that did not touch the question of a good system. He thought that until the number of police should be left to municipalities we should not be likely to lessen our police expenditure in that respect.

The amendment was put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Stimpson	Mr. Piddington	Mr. De Salis } Tellers.
R. Stewart	Driver	Cunneen }
Oatley	J. Stewart	
Alexander	Buchanan	

Noes, 24.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Lord	Mr. Hay
Isaacs	Lloyd	Gordon
Byrnes	Mate	Pickering
Parkes	Cooper	Grahame
Wilson	Phelps	Kemp
Robertson	Macleay	Egan
Dignam	Neale	Tighe } Tellers.
Forster	Tunks	White }

The estimate was agreed to without division.

The following estimates were agreed to without comment:—

GOLD AND ESCORT.

Freight and conveyance of gold and escorts	£7200
To meet unforeseen expenses, in cases of emergency connected with gold fields and escort	500

GOLD RECEIVERS.

Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Grafton, Gundagai, Tamworth, Cooma, Fairfield, Yass, Forbes, Tumut, Kiandra, Armidale, Scone, Moruya, Adelong, Tumberumba, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Tambaroora, Stoney Creek, Uralla, and Nundle, at £10 each, and at Bathurst and Braidwood, at £15 each	270

The following estimate was proposed:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Sydney Gaol.	
Principal gaoler	£350
Visiting surgeon	270
Clerk	250
Ditto	120
Schoolmaster	200
Chief warder	200
Senior warder, at 7s 6d	137
6 warders, at 7s	767
12 ditto, at 6s 9d	1478
24 ditto, at 6s 6d	2847
Overseer	200
3 overseers, at 10s	548
Messenger, at 6s 6d	119
Matron	100
6 female warders, at £46	276
Chaplain, Church of England	120
Ditto, Roman Catholic	120
Ditto, Presbyterian	50
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, and incidental expenses	3210
Parramatta Gaol:	
Visiting Justice	100
Gaoler	250
Matron	20
Visiting surgeon	100
Schoolmaster and clerk	200
Dispenser	100
Chief warder	146
Senior warder, at 7s	128
25 warders, at 6s 6d	2966
3 trade overseers, at 10s.	548
Chaplain, Church of England	40
Ditto, Roman Catholic	40
Messenger, at 5s	92
Carter, at 6s	110
Provisions, medical comforts and medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	2520
Bathurst Gaol:	
Gaoler	175
Matron	42
Visiting surgeon	70
Clerk and schoolmaster	128
Chief warder, at 7s 6d	137
9 warders, at 6s 6d	1068
Female warder	46
Chaplain, Church of England	25
Ditto, Roman Catholic	25
Provisions, fuel, light, water, medical comforts, medicines, and incidental expenses	1418
Removal of nightsoil	62
Maitland Gaol:	
Gaoler	175
Matron	42
Visiting surgeon	70
Clerk and schoolmaster	140
Chief warder, at 7s 6d	137
10 warders, at 6s 6d	1187
Female warder	46
Chaplain, Church of England	30
Ditto, Roman Catholic	30
Provisions, fuel, light, water, medical comforts, medicines, and incidental expenses	1430
Goulburn Gaol:	
Gaoler	175
Matron	42
Visiting surgeon	70
Clerk and schoolmaster	128
Chief warder, at 7s 6d	137
10 warders, at 6s 6d	1187
Female warder	46
Chaplain, Church of England	30
Ditto, Roman Catholic	30
Provisions, fuel, light, medical comforts, medicines, and incidental expenses	1174
Allowance to chief warder, in lieu of quarters, of 10s per week	26
Berrima Gaol:	
Visiting justice	75
Gaoler	200
Matron	42
Visiting surgeon and dispenser	200
Clerk and schoolmaster	150
Chief warder, at 7s 6d	137
Senior warder, at 6s 9d	124
15 Warders, at 6s 6d	1780
Chaplain, Church of England	100
Ditto, Roman Catholic	75
Provisions, fuel, light, water, medical comforts, medicines, incidental expenses, and surgical instruments	1200
Albury Gaol:	
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
4 Warders, at 6s 6d	475
Visiting surgeon	40
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	610
Braidwood Gaol:	
Visiting Justice	50
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
Visiting surgeon	50
4 Warders, at 6s 6d	475
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	450
Mudgee Gaol:	
Gaoler	140
Visiting surgeon	50
Matron	20
4 Warders, at 6s 6d	475
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	400
Grafton Gaol:	
Gaoler	120
Matron	20
2 warders, at 6s 6d	238
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	124
Wollongong Gaol:	
Visiting Justice	50
Visiting surgeon	40
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
4 warders, at 6s 6d	475
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	600
Armidale Gaol:	
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
Warders, at 6s 6d	475
Visiting surgeon	40
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	290
Wagga Wagga Gaol:	
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
Warders, at 6s 6d	475
Visiting surgeon	40
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	450
Eden Gaol:	
Matron	25
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Yass Gaol:	
Visiting Justice	50
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
Visiting surgeon	50
4 warders, at 6s 6d	475
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	650
Windsor Gaol:	
Matron	20
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Deniliquin Gaol:	
Visiting surgeon	50
Gaoler	140
Matron	20
4 warders, at 6s 6d	275
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	800
Port Macquarie Gaol:	
Gaoler	175
Visiting surgeon	150
Matron	20
Clerk and schoolmaster	128
Chief warder, at 7s 6d	137
10 warders, at 6s 6d	1187
Chaplain, Church of England	30
Ditto, Roman Catholic	30
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	1750
Gundagai Gaol:	
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Tamworth Gaol:	
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Orange Gaol:	
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Tenterfield Gaol:	
Matron	20
Cooma Gaol:	
Warder, at 6s 6d	119
Gaols, Country Districts:	
9 gaolers at £20, and 11 at £10 each per annum	290
Provisions and medical attendance for prisoners confined in lock-ups proclaimed as gaols	1500
Gaols generally:	
Extra warders, at 6s 6d per diem	1000
Trades overseer (for Sydney gaol)	200
Trades overseers (for Parramatta and Berrima gaols), at £150	300
Trades foremen, at 7s 6d per diem	548
Books for the use of prisoners, and materials for binding and repairing	50
For conveyance of prisoners, while under escort by police to gaols other than the place of sentence	400
For conveyance of prisoners, being lunatics, infirm persons, or paupers, under escort other than police	100
For gratuities to prisoners on their discharge from gaols	700
For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of prisoners in gaols	1000
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island:	
Clerk, and Clerk of Petty Sessions	300
Principal warder	180
Visiting surgeon	150
Dispenser	150
Schoolmaster	150
Second warder, at 8s	146
Third warder, at 7s 6d	137
3 warders, at 7s	384
35 police force—senior-sergeant, at 9s 6d; 2 sergeants, at 8s 3d; 3 senior-constables, at 6s 9d; and 30 constables, at 6s per diem	4066
Chaplain, Church of England	100
Ditto, Roman Catholic	100
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, and incidental expenses	3673
Uniforms for warders	35
Burial of prisoners	10
Gratuities to prisoners for extra labour	120
Gratuities to prisoners on their discharge	100
Visiting Justice at Sydney gaol and penal establishment, Cockatoo Island	200

Mr. DRIVER moved that the item of £250, clerk's salary, be reduced by £20, the amount of increase.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DRIVER then moved the reduction of the item £100, salary of visiting surgeon Parramatta gaol, by £22, the amount of increase.

Mr. PARKES explained that the salaries of the chaplains and surgeons had been totally inadequate to the services which these gentlemen had to perform in this gaol, which was increasing in the number of inmates, and was really a large establishment.

The committee divided—ayes, 12; noes, 19.

After some explanation from Mr. PARKES relative to the duties of schoolmasters and clerk,

Mr. DE SALIS pointed out the salaries paid to the several overseers in Sydney and Parramatta gaols amounted to £1396, while the value of the work performed was estimated at only £1000. This was scarcely consistent with the expediency of making these institutions self-supporting.

Mr. J. STEWART moved the reduction of the item £40, salary of the Church of England Chaplain, Parramatta gaol, by £15, the amount of increase.

The committee then divided, ayes, 7; noes, 23.

Mr. PARKES, in reply to queries by Mr. Driver, stated that the Visiting Justice at Berrima Gaol was also Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions. This gaol perhaps was the most complete institution of the kind, and certainly was the only one we had where systematic treatment could be carried out.

Mr. DRIVER said it was the only place were gouging and the spread eagle were in use. This was the most horrid place in the colonies in every conceivable way. Having been assigned by the Court to defend one of the prisoners connected with the Bargo Brush murder, the whole of them spoke of the tyrannical practices in this gaol. He had no doubt, from what he saw on one occasion on a visit to this gaol, that their statements were perfectly true.

Mr. PARKES thought it his duty to give this statement a direct contradiction. There was not a better managed establishment than this gaol in the Australian colonies. It was constructed on the most approved plans known in Europe. There were cells and yards for separate treatment, and prisoners did not like this treatment, each being apart from every other human being; but it was the only treatment known to have a salutary effect upon some desperate characters. The cells were clean and the food wholesome. It had been found that the most desperate criminals who rebelliously resisted authority and restraint and used the most blasphemous language were subdued by the treatment in this establishment, which had been pronounced by distinguished men in Europe and America as the more effective treatment, and it had certainly proved so here.

Mr. LUCAS and Mr. DE SALIS testified to the good management of this institution.

Mr. CUNNEEN said if this work of visiting gaols could be done as it was in some instances by unpaid magistrates, he did not see why police magistrates should be paid for the work.

Mr. DE SALIS pointed out that there were several instances of other police magistrates receiving extra allowances as visiting justices.

In answer to Mr. Driver it was stated by Mr. MARTIN that the Visiting Justice at Berrima gaol held four other offices, for which he received altogether a little over £400 a year.

Mr. DIGNAM pointed out the greater capacity of Goulburn Gaol and the larger amount of work done by the visiting justice there. The Berrima Gaol was but in an embryo state, and the system but partly developed. It was a sort of amusement for the visiting magistrate to go from the police office to the gaol, and it was rather too good a thing that he should be paid for this amusement. He would request the Colonial Secretary to withdraw the item.

Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item, £75, the salary of the visiting justice, Berrima Gaol.

The committee divided—ayes, 11; noes, 21.

Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item of £50 for a visiting justice to Braidwood gaol.

Mr. PARKES explained that this Justice was a private magistrate who had no other salary.

Mr. DIGNAM insisted that in these gaols there was no work for a visiting justice.

Mr. EGAN drew attention to the fact that he had seen a man who had been very cruelly treated in Berrima gaol; and from a statement made to him he had been assured that the tyranny exercised there was so great that there was not a man confined there who would not be prepared at any moment he got the chance to murder every person in the gaol to free himself from their illusage. He also pointed out that at this gaol the Church of England chaplain received £100 a year, whilst the Roman Catholic chaplain only received £75. From this he imagined that there must be at least one-third more Protestants than Catholics in confinement there.

Mr. WILSON said that this was the first time that the Government of New South Wales had been charged with tyranny to the prisoners under sentence. He had lately visited this gaol and inspected every one of the cells. He had asked every one of them if he had any complaint to make, and there was not one who had not, and the complaint in every case was the same, "Why am I kept in this cell?" In fact the men dreaded the solitary confinement, and it was well that they should do so, so that the Government might have something wherewith to deter them.

Mr. DRIVER asked why the salary of some gaolers had been increased, whilst that of others had not?

Mr. PARKES said that it was only in those gaols where the building was unimportant that he had not increased the salaries. The mischief of having so many small gaols was, that it was impossible to give a salary sufficiently high to induce suitable persons to accept the situation of gaoler.

Mr. LUCAS held the same opinion, and thought that instead of having so many small gaols scattered over the country, it would be better to have large gaols in the south, west, and north, so that suitable salaries might be given to proper men.

Mr. PARKES, in answer to Mr. J. Stewart, said that if the hon. member would only visit Darlinghurst gaol he would obtain more information there in an hour than he would acquire by reading pages of returns during a whole afternoon. If he went there he would see that a large wing had been built entirely by prison labour, the masons having been taught to work in the institution. The iron work had all been done there; and, besides that, the manufacture of door-mats had so progressed, and had obtained such favour in the city, that the demand was larger than the supply. Altogether this institution was better conducted than any of those in Victoria, of which so much had been said. He could say the same of Parramatta gaol, although that was not quite so perfect an institution as Darlinghurst. As to the solitary system it was used for the purpose of subduing the wild and savage spirit of certain prisoners; and whilst the men were undergoing solitary confinement it was not to be expected that their labour should be so effective as that of men who were allowed to be at large.

Mr. DE SALIS pointed out that from the Estimates it appeared that the country would be £9000 a year better off if the prisoners under confinement were kept entirely unemployed.

Mr. PARKES said that the labour of the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol was turned to very considerable account, and the hon. member might satisfy himself of this by only visiting the place.

Mr. TUNKS had visited the Darlinghurst gaol, and from the supervision over the men, they were made to work and not, as in other gaols, allowed to waste their time. From what he saw he was sure that the labour of the men was turned to very good account.

Mr. DRIVER withdrew his motion, and the amount was agreed to without alteration.

The following was proposed:—

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Allowance to Medical Board, appointed to make weekly visits	500
Chaplains, at £50 per annum each (one Church of England, and one Church of Rome)	100
Tarban:	
Superintendent	650
Assistant Medical Officer	250
Clerk	150
Dispenser	100
Storekeeper	100
Matron	100
Master attendant	90
Senior male attendants, at £72	360
Junior ditto, at £66	1254
Senior female attendants, at £50	200
Junior ditto, at £46	552
Servants—one at £77; one at £66; one at £60; three at £50; and two at £45	443
Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light to the superintendent and clerk, at £45 each	90
Allowance to assistant medical officer in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45
Provisions and medical comforts	7000
Medicines and surgical instruments	100
Forage for two horses	110
Books and periodicals	50
To provide amusement to inmates	50
House rent for the clerk	35
Incidental expenses	55
Parramatta.	
Superintendent	500
Clerk and storekeeper	220
Medical visitor	150
Matron	100
Dispenser	120
Master attendant	150
Male attendants—one at £75, six at £72, one at £70, and eighteen at £66 each	1765
Female attendants—three at £50, and thirteen at £40 each	670
Servants—two at £80, one at £50, two at £40 per annum, and twelve at 9d. each per diem	455
Farm overseer	66
Gardener	52
Nurse to idiotic children	15
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, fuel and light, and incidental expenses	7125
Forage for two horses	70
Books, periodicals, and newspapers	100
To provide amusement to inmates	30
Incidental expenses	15

Mr. PARKES, in answer to Mr. Driver, said that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to amend the present law relating to lunacy.

The amount was voted.

The following were agreed to without remark:—

MEDICAL BOARD.

Clerk to Board	44

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Vaccinator, Sydney	240
Office-keeper, Sydney	20
Fees to vaccinators, say for 15,000 children, at 2s 6d each	1875
Incidental expenses	35

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Auditor-General. (Provided in Schedule):	
Chief clerk and inspector of accounts	£550
Inspector of Customs' and revenue accounts	450
Corresponding clerk	385
Examiner of expenditure accounts	370
Clerks, at £300	600
Clerk	275
Clerks, at £225	450
Clerks	400
Clerk	175
Ditto	150
Ditto	150
Ditto	80
Probationary clerk	50
Messenger	142
Housekeeper	50
Incidental expenses	10
Extra clerical assistance for Parliamentary and other returns as required	250

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registrar-General	£700
Statistical Branch:	
Compiler of general statistics	375
Examiner and compiler of vital statistics	250
Clerk	250
Ditto	125
Ditto	125
Clerks, at £100 each	200
Messenger	100
Registration of Deeds Branch:	
Clerk	330
Ditto	225
Ditto	225
Ditto	125
Book porter	120
Land Titles Branch:	
Examiners of Titles, at £1000	2000
Deputy Registrar-General	600
Principal draftsman	500
Assistant draftsman	350
Junior assistant draftsmen, at £100	200
Junior assistant draftsman	75
Clerk	300
Ditto	250
Ditto	225
Assistant clerk	60
Messenger	100
Officekeeper	50
Allowances to District Registrars	2000
Cost of binding	150
Preparing general indexes of births, marriages, and deaths	250
Incidental expenses	500
Ditto, Land Titles branch	100

The following was moved:—

Observatory:	
Astronomer	£600
Assistant	300
Messenger and porter	100
Meteorological observer	50
10 meteorological observers at country stations	120
Purchase of books	30
Expenses of magnetical survey	150
Purchase of new instruments } Ditto ditto for country stations }	220
Incidental expenses	30

Mr. DRIVER said that this was a very costly institution, from which the public derived no information, as, if any meteorological change took place, the information of it was conveyed to the public, not by the Astronomer, but by a gentleman at Windsor.

Mr. J. STEWART moved the reduction of the first item of the estimate by £300. The whole institution ought to be abolished, in his opinion, but perhaps it would be as well to do this by degrees, and this would be a commencement.

The motion for the reduction was put and negatived, on division, by a majority of 22 to 4.

Mr. DRIVER said he found that this gentleman received a salary for doing nothing, while the assistant received a salary of £300 for helping him.

Mr. MARTIN said if we were to keep up an office of this kind it could not be maintained with salaries of less amount. The astronomer came to this colony with the promise that his salary should be £600. The better plan

would be to vote this sum now, and leave it to be inquired into whether it was desirable to expend £1600 in maintaining this establishment in future.

Mr. DIGNAM said he was prepared to do the whole of the duty of this establishment for half the money.

Mr. FORSTER said, if the Government maintained this department, he did not think the salary of £600 was too much for the astronomer; but it was different with regard to the assistant. He should vote against the salary of the assistant, until he heard a more distinct statement from the Government that it was necessary, because the Government did not seem satisfied with this establishment, and he was disposed to curtail its expenses within as narrow limits as possible.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. DE SALIS supported the item.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said, this establishment was a piece of extravagance which originated at a time when we had much more money than at present. The only advantage derived from this department was the regulation of time by the time ball. (Mr. DRIVER: And that is a fraud upon the watchmakers.) He regarded this department as one which ought to be dispensed with. It had been expensive and unprofitable. The only result of building the establishment at the flagstaff was that a part of the ground for recreation had been taken in by this Astronomer Royal.

The amendment was negatived on a division of 19 to 7.

The estimate was put and passed, on a division of 20 to 6.

The next Estimate proposed was £500, the salary of the curator of the Museum.

Mr. DRIVER asked why this institution was not opened to the public on Saturday. Many who could not go on other days would no doubt visit it on Saturday.

Mr. PARKES could not state the reason why, but he admitted that it was reasonable that it should be opened on Saturday.

Mr. CUNNEEN called attention to the fact that it was opened on no day except from 12 o'clock till 4. It ought to be opened especially on the Saturday.

Mr. EGAN thought this was a matter that should be left to the trustees.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the institution, in the summer months, ought to be open from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening.

Mr. MACLEAY (one of the trustees) said he was always under the impression that the Museum was open every day from 12 till 5, Sunday excepted, and if there had been any alteration it must have been very lately. The reason for its not being open before 12 was that it became necessary to clean the establishment.

Dr. LANG hoped that the Colonial Secretary would see that the Museum was not closed on a Saturday.

Mr PIDDINGTON considered that in the summer months it could be scarcely necessary for the purpose of cleaning to keep the institution closed till 12 o'clock each day.

Mr. J. STEWART suggested the propriety of having the institution open on public holidays.

Mr. LUCAS said it was open on holidays, and said it ought to be open on Saturdays.

Mr. ISAACS testified to the efficiency, ability, and zeal of the curator, and thus confirmed an opinion expressed by Mr. Macleay.

Mr. CUNNEEN thought the institution might well be thrown open on Sunday evenings, as people might there have more eloquently impressed upon their minds the great wisdom of God than by the most eloquent preachers in Sydney.

Dr. LANG trusted the committee would not accede to this proposal; it would be like the letting out of water and lead to the secularisation of all the religious institutions of the colony.

The item was agreed to.

The next item proposed was for public instruction, £90,000.

Mr. DRIVER said, a schedule of the distribution ought to be laid upon the table.

Mr. PARKES stated that the distribution was left to the Boards, and if the Education Bill was not passed, the amount would be equally divided between the Boards. No schedule had ever been laid upon the table in reference to this estimate.

The item was agreed to.

The next item was £10,000 for Reformatories and Industrial Schools.

Mr. DRIVER thought they had been sitting long enough, and moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The committee then divided. Ayes, 20; noes, 3.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. MARTIN said no measure of the Government had met with such general concurrence as the bill for the establishment of these schools, and it could not be carried out without expense, but as the institutions had yet to be initiated, it would be difficult to state the details of the appropriation.

Mr. DRIVER refused to proceed with the vote until he knew how the money was to be disposed of.

Mr. PARKES said it would be impossible to state how the money would be applied, as it had not been finally decided how the schools and reformatories should be established, and the Government could not take steps in the matter until the money was voted.

Mr. LUCAS thought it would be best to grant the money rather than delay the operation of the Acts, and hold the Government responsible for the appropriation of the money.

Mr. DRIVER did not think it right to give the Government the power to establish a large number of offices.

The motion was negatived, and the item agreed to.

The following estimates were agreed to without discussion —

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.	
Matron	£164
Master	93
Surgeon	73
Schoolmaster	120
Assistant teachers, at £70, £60, and £40	170
Attendants, one at £70, one at £50, three at £35, six at £30, and four at £25	507
School books	60
Provisions, fuel, and light, medicines, forage, and incidental expenses	2350
Allowances in lieu of quarters to the schoolmaster	35
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.	
Matron	164
Sub-matron	70
Surgeon	71
Schoolmaster	146
Clerk to the committee	80
Assistant teacher	80
Girls' teacher	60
Infant teacher	50
Attendants—two at £60, two at £30, six at £25, and three at £20	390
School books	80
Provisions, fuel and light, medicines and incidental expenses	2350

The next item proposed was for the Asylums, and for the Infirmary and Destitute, but in order to afford an opportunity to state the details of salaries and wages, the House resumed, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday next.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, the resolutions agreed to in Ways and Means for making good the supply granted to her Majesty were read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Attention was called to the state of the House, and there being no quorum present, the Speaker adjourned the House till 3 o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. BUCHANAN to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Is he aware that the Superintendent of Police for the Goulburn district has been absent from duty, attending a picnic during the last week? 2. If such is the case, how many days was the Superintendent absent from duty? 3. While the Superintendent of Police was at the picnic was there any portion of the police force in pursuit of Connell, the bushranger? 4. During the same time was the Gundaroo mail robbed? 5. If the above statements are true, what course does the Colonial Secretary intend to pursue in reference to the Superintendent of Police?

Mr. Driver to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Are the Government advertisements in *Bell's Life in Sydney* authorised to be inserted in that paper, and if so, why is not the same patronage extended to the *Sydney Sporting Life*? 2. Are the Government aware that the canvasser of the *Sporting Life* has been systematically refused in the various applications made by him for advertisements to the heads of the different Government departments?

Mr. Garrett to move,—That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on Friday next, to consider the propriety of agreeing to the following resolutions:—1. That this House, having considered the correspondence and documents relative to the claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Holnow, for compensation for injury inflicted to land at Shoalhaven, purchased by her late husband, Hugh Holnow, from the Crown, is of opinion that her claim should receive the favourable consideration of the Executive. 2. That this resolution be embodied in an address, and presented to the Governor.

Mr. Garrett to move,—1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the petition of the ex-Mayor and aldermen of the late Shoalhaven Municipality, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th April, 1864. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Dr. Lang, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Farnell, and the mover.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Dr. Lang to move,—That the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the late steamship Cawarra, and to report, is unsatisfactory.

SEASONABLE RAIN IN THE WEST.—Saturday's *Bathurst Times* reports that early on Thursday morning last the weather changed, and the district was visited with another supply of rain, which was ushered in with a northerly breeze. A much more copious discharge fell outside the precincts of the town—there being a constant succession of showers all day in the southern parts of the plains. In the town, however, it did not rain during the day, but about six o'clock a tremendous downpour took place, which lasted for about three-quarters of an hour—the water coming down in torrents, flooding every waterway and channel, and causing the Vale and Jordan Creeks to run bank high. Some idea of the quantity of rain that fell may be obtained from the fact that the register at the telegraph office measured over an inch during the prevalence of the storm. Showers continued to fall at intervals up till 11 o'clock, and the quantity of rain registered altogether was 2·14.

STORM.—Early on Thursday morning rain commenced to fall abundantly in and around Yass, and from the appearance of the clouds we should suppose that it was pretty general throughout the district. During the day there were heavy tropical-like showers, large drops, in close alliance, fell straight and heavily towards the earth. The sky was completely hidden by tiers of broken clouds, many of which were surcharged with electricity. Towards sundown there was a great deal of thunder and lightning, but the virulence of the storm appeared to descend along the valley of the Murrumbidgee. During the latter part of the afternoon the thermometer, in the shade, fell from 85 to 63 degrees. Yesterday was a beautiful calm day, but heavy rain fell in the evening.—*Yass Courier*, November 24.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

RUSSELL AND OTHERS V. CUMMINGS.

In this case there was an application for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that several material witnesses were absent. The action was one for a balance due on certain engineering work. There was, among other grounds of defence, a plea of cross action for defective workmanship and misconduct of some person or persons who had been employed by the plaintiffs. The witnesses, whose attendance could not, it was said, be ensured, were those in whom defendant relied to sustain his plea of cross-action. The answer given to this application was that the absence of these witnesses was solely the result of a want of due diligence on the part of the defendant himself. After the affidavits on either side had been read and argued upon for some time, it was announced that a telegram had just been received, from which it would seem that the witnesses could be got down (from Bathurst) by Thursday.

His HONOR therefore granted a postponement until Thursday. Defendant to pay the costs of Court occasioned by such postponement.

Mr. Butler appeared in support of the application, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen opposed it.

GROGAN V. HEMMINGS.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The declaration contained two counts, one for breach of a promise by defendant to marry the plaintiff on a specific day, and the other for breach of a promise to marry her within a reasonable time. The defendant denied having made either of these promises.

Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

BRIGGS AND ANOTHER V. BROWN.

This was an action for the price of certain coal supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The plaintiff claimed £44 8s. 9d. The defendant admitted the purchase and delivery of the coal, but averred that he had contracted for payment at the end of each month of the coals supplied during such month; and that the plaintiffs had demanded payment on the 18th October instead of waiting until the month of October had come to a close, as he ought to have done. The evidence was conflicting. The defendant declared that he had made the agreement pleaded. He had been willing at first, when application was made to him, to concede a payment on account if his balance at the bank would allow of this being conveniently done, but when such payment was insisted upon he had stood upon his rights, and demanded credit until the end of the month. The plaintiff, on the contrary, averred that there had been no such specific arrangement for credit, but that the coal was supplied in the ordinary way of business, and that there had been a clear default of payment.

The jury found a verdict for the amount claimed.

Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

LOWE AND ANOTHER V. JOSEPHSON AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for the recovery of an amount due from defendants to the plaintiffs for certain cattle sold and delivered—1054 head in all. The plaintiffs claimed £1 5s. per head as the price of these cattle, making an entire sum of £1317 10s. They also claimed £138 18s. for interest, at 8 per cent., from the time the last of the cattle were delivered until the commencement of the suit. The principal defence was one set up by a plea of cross action, namely, that the defendants had sustained damages by a breach of contract as to the sale of these cattle on the part of the plaintiffs, which damages was greater in amount than the sum which the plaintiffs claim. The contract set out was one for the sale of a herd of 2000 of cattle, more or less, branded EL, to be delivered at the plaintiffs' station on the Macquarie River by a particular date. The cattle forming the subject matter of this action were a part of the cattle which ought to have been delivered under this contract, and were the only cattle so delivered. The defendants' damage was said to have resulted from the short delivery of cattle, and the loss of profit upon the other 946 head which they ought to have had.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In re William Bell Allen's application for the allowance of a certificate his HONOR delivered judgment as follows:

RE WILLIAM BELL ALLEN.

On the application, in person, by the insolvent for a certificate, it appeared by the report of the official assignee that, according to the account (filed under the rule 10 in insolvency,) various receipts and payments, within sixty days of the sequestration, required some explanation. An examination, on behalf of the official assignee, intervened (24th September,) between the first application and its being heard by me; and the insolvent was also examined on the 25th September; and again, at his own request, on the 2nd October last.

On the face of that account (verified 4th June, 1866,) the insolvent shows a payment of £26 5s., made to the Bank of New South Wales on the 7th May last, the very day on which he obtained the sequestration of his estate on voluntary petition and affidavit.

The immediate cause of such sequestration was an execution under a Supreme Court judgment for £160, which the insolvent could not satisfy, or make arrangements to satisfy. Earlier in the year the insolvent had met his creditors, and proposed to pay 7s. in the £ at first; and he had anticipated, on realising the whole of his real estate, to pay all in full. The sale of some portion was effected, but sale of another portion was marred through the protest (at the auction sale) by a person who had formerly sued the insolvent in equity (Campbell v. Josephson and others), but whose bill had been dismissed with costs,—those costs, unfortunately however, not hitherto paid.

The payment of £26 5s. was on account of a promissory note of John Hurst and Co. for £150 (which was due and dishonoured 9th January, 1866), endorsed by the insolvent, and on which there had already been paid £75 to the bank as holders of the note. The bank proved for a balance of £51 0s. 11d. at the first meeting, by the affidavit of James W. Holmes, and sworn 28th May; and by their particulars annexed, they give the insolvent credit (for the £150 promissory note) in £75 on 15th March, and the £26 5s. on 7th May, and claim £2 5s. 11d. on foot of an overdrawn account,—proving for £48 11s. still due on that note. The bank therefore appears to have received more than fifteen (15) shillings in the £ for the note in question.

The question which arises before me is whether, on these facts, and with insolvent's knowledge that he must, and intended to, sequestrate his estate at the time of such payment, it is a "fraudulent or unjust preference" within the mandatory portion of section 18 of 7 Victoria, No. 19, or not? When examined 2nd October, the insolvent said:—"The judgment was put in force against me about fourteen days before I sequestrated. I surrendered upon petition and affidavit, and I gave my solicitor instructions to prepare the petition the day I surrendered, and time was given me to file a schedule. I drew a cheque for £26 on 7th May, being 7s. in the £ on a balance of overdue bill of Hurst and Co. I knew I was going to file. I paid the bank that £26 on that day. I don't think I told my solicitor anything about the £26 I had paid. I told the manager of the Bank of New South Wales I was going to file my schedule." The insolvent, in his amendment of his schedule (verified 5th June), ranks £75 as contingent assets from Hurst and Co. on that note for his estate.

With the evidence and surrounding circumstances of the case, I have not any hesitation in holding that it was not a "fraudulent" preference given by the insolvent to the bank. Nevertheless, I am constrained to decide that it was an "unjust preference,", since rateable division of all assets, after insolvency occurs and is known to the insolvent, is an essential element of bankrupt and insolvent laws. I consider that I have no discretion in this matter; and I am required to refuse a certificate by the words of the Act, which I am bound (though with regret) to carry out and apply in this case.

In the application of Frederick Julian Manton, for a certificate of conformity, his HONOR delivered the following judgment:—

This is an application for the issue of a certificate to the insolvent, whereon the official assignee has made a very careful report as to various matters arising in this insolvency.

The sequestration was compulsory, and made at the instance of a creditor, John Rider Jones, who had obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court for £95 17s. 6d. on the 12th February last. The rule nisi was granted 15th March, and made absolute (on affidavit of service) upon the 23rd of the same month. The schedule was filed in April, and showed debts and claims at £8138 1s. 1d., of which £3800 was secured; and assets estimated at £4705. To meet the unsecured creditors a surplus of £700 was estimated to be coming from the creditors holding security, and thus £905 would be available for the unsecured creditors. In the result the secured creditors have valued their security by £600 less than their security, and have proved for that difference.

The report of the official assignee calls my attention to the absence of proper accounts being kept by insolvent, which is fully established by the accounts as sworn and filed, and by the evidence. In excuse, it was alleged, *arguendo*, that he was scarcely to be termed a trader; but dealings in mining shares, in cattle, and in a ship, whereby upwards of £8000 is received and paid away in twelve months, and a schedule, as above, at the end, clearly makes insolvent a trader within the meaning of the 18th section of 5 Victoria, No. 17, and he very properly omitted from his affidavit of conformity, any allegation of having kept reasonable accounts. From those accounts (by which the insolvent endeavoured to satisfy the rules 22 and 23 in Insolvency, and verified 3rd May last), his apparent receipts are set down at £8605 2s. 9d., but it appears by the evidence taken 8th instant, of Mr. Hinsch (who had proved for £56), that there was left out a further sum of £50 cash lent to insolvent on the 8th February last by Hinsch. On the other hand, the insolvent's disbursements during the same twelve months prior to sequestration, were but £8314 16s. 4d., leaving some £300 quite unaccounted for.

In addition to the absence of any reasonable accounts being kept, the official assignee reports and traces the cause of insolvency to the purchase of the ship Schah Jehan, and the business transactions arising therefrom, whilst the insolvent had scarcely any practical knowledge of business. Certainly, with the little knowledge so possessed by the insolvent, and from the state of his assets in October, 1865, the purchase and the working of that ship was most hazardous, and, in fact, a mere speculation, without capital to meet current expenses and any vicissitudes of loss. In that purchase the insolvent gave three promissory notes, £3904 8s. 5d., with a mortgage over the vessel; but the cash £500 only passed 2nd December, after an advance of £600 already made by the vendors to him 28th November, 1865, and a further loan of £500 from somebody else on the 2nd December also. As a further instance of the fallaciousness of the accounts filed, that latter loan of £500 so received on 2nd December, 1865, is neither mentioned as paid off, nor does the lender's name appear in the schedule of creditors.

As it happens, the only available assets to meet some £3060 debts proved, will arise on realising certain Peak Downs shares *not in insolvent's schedule*, which are stated to have been sold for value to various persons, but had remained in insolvent's name in the company's book, and which passed under the 55th section of the Insolvent Act to his official assignee by operation of law. None of the creditors have lodged any objection; and though much of misfortune through the stranding of the Schah Jehan and the necessary repairs, yet the carelessness of insolvent's conduct must be visited by a suspension of his certificate for some period. I do not consider that fraudulent object or misconduct can be imputed to insolvent in his not having kept reasonable accounts, however reprehensible it may be, and detrimental also to the interests of his creditors. Nevertheless the entire omission of the £50 cash borrowed from Mr. Hinsch on 8th February last, whilst the petitioning creditor was able to sign judgment just four (4) days after, is open to grave comment and deserves animadversion from its rendering all investigation (at any meeting prior to the 8th instant) nugatory and unavailing to the body of creditors interested in this insolvency. The schedule states the debt to have been contracted in 1865, and not at the time proved by Mr. Hinsch it really was contracted. So palpable an error occurring in sworn accounts, obviously takes away from the confidence to be reposed in the general accuracy of the insolvent's statements accounting for his insolvency, where not corroborated by the surrounding facts of the case, or appearing from the proceedings and independent testimony. This shows the grave results which flows from persons in trade not keeping reasonable accounts, where they have afterwards to attempt to comply with the requirements of the general rules as established in insolvency.

Upon the whole circumstances of the case, I consider that I ought to suspend the issue of a certificate for six months from the day of the first application for its being granted, and I suspend the same accordingly.

In the estate of Robert Armstrong, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his wearing apparel. Other assets to be realised.

In the estate of Thomas Stevens, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Estate, except as to wearing apparel, to be realised.

In the estate of Edwin A. Hickey, an adjourned third meeting. No creditor attended. The official assignee lodged his report, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of William H. Neale, a special meeting. Insolvent and four witnesses were examined.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Samuel Hebblewhite and Co., a first meeting. Nine debts were proved; and in the private estate of S. Hebblewhite, two debts were proved. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

The first meetings in the estates of Alexander W. Scott and George Douglas were postponed until Wednesday.

SURRENDERS.

Francis Wrentmore Cook, of Cumberland-street, Sydney, shipowner. Liabilities, £6057 19s. 2d., of which £4207 14s. is secured. Assets, £3621 5s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Willoughby, of Araluen, miner. Liabilities, £92 2s. 11d. Assets, £1 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SCHEDULES FILED.

Metcalfe and Foss, of Sydney and Brisbane, grocers. Brisbane branch: Liabilities, £140 18s. 5d. Assets, £1867 13s. 11d.

Thomas Metcalfe (of Metcalfe and Foss). Liabilities, £70 19s. 9d. Assets, £10.

Thomas Ambrose Foss (of Metcalfe and Foss). Liabilities, £59 9s. 3d. Assets, £81.

William Audsley, of South Head Road, Sydney. Liabilities, £3203 19s. 9d. Assets, £1409 13s. 9d.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, November 27.—At 11: Francis Brown (of Brown and Scott), John Bourke, William Walker, Thomas Duncan, Henry M'Nally, Richard Hill, John Coleman, James Therry, George R. Stockdale, Christopher G. Jackson.

Tuesday, December 4.—At 11: Patrick O'Brien, William Heymann, James Markham, Benjamin G. Salmon, Thomas Sudwell Dunn, Michael Corbett.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, November 27.—At 10: Joseph Gillam, first.

Wednesday, 28.—At 10: The trust estate of Stephen Richardson, special, for proof of debt. Alexander W. Scott, George Douglas, first. At 11: Henry Moore, Isabella M. Kelly, William Wilton, second. George Haiser, John T. Rice, Samuel C. Parker, single. Frederick W. Newberry, third.

Tuesday, 29.—At 10: David Bell, special, for proof of debt. *At Bathurst*: Luke Hughes, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, Dangar, and Hunt.

Of twenty-eight prisoners brought before the Court, two were discharged, and three were remanded. Seven persons, apprehended for being drunk, were each fined 5s.; nine others were fined 10s. each, and three 20s. each, for offences arising out of drunkenness, riotous behaviour, and disorderly conduct; the alternative being imprisonment for periods varying from twenty-four hours to seven days.

Mary Ann Burns, taken into custody as an idle and disorderly person, having no lawful means of support, was evidently insane, and was committed to gaol for eight days in default of sureties to be of good behaviour.

Francis Nugent, 15, charged with having stolen from the premises of the Rev. — Roberts, of Petersham, a shirt, the property of Samuel Campbell, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. On another charge of stealing a pair of trousers from the same establishment, he was remanded until to-morrow.

Bridget Bramble, an idle and disorderly person, found lying drunk in a public place, was sentenced as an incorrigible offender to be imprisoned four months.

On the summons paper were ten cases, of which one was dismissed, another was postponed, and five were struck out. Ann Whitworth was fined 20s. for using words calculated to cause a breach of the peace. James Holmes was fined 10s. for having refused to pay the fee of 4s. due to the lessees of the George-street Markets, in respect of certain vegetables hawked for sale in a cart. In West v. Perry, a proceeding for the recovery of a breeding sow, valued at £3, the property of complainant, but illegally detained by defendant, an order was made for the delivery of the animal.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Armitage, Raper, and Hogg have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. N. D. Stenhouse.

Ann M'Donnell, for riotous behaviour in William-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. James Liddle was fined 20s., with the alternative of the same term of imprisonment, for drunkenness in George-street. Ann Smith, for drunkenness in Cumberland-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned three days. Mary White, for using obscene language in George-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. Thomas Hart, alias Crossen, 66, convicted of vagrancy, was sent to gaol for one month. Margaret Ambrose, 69, also apprehended for vagrancy, was sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

In Little v. Hersee, plaintiff seeking to recover a balance of wages to the amount of £6, alleged to be due to him from defendant, who is master of the steam vessel Fire King, for services as a coal trimmer, the Bench ordered payment of £3 for wages and compensation for improper discharge, defendant also to pay costs.

James Shea, toll collector, Old South Head Road, for overcharging John Charles Banks, was fined 1s., and ordered to pay costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Lowe and another v. Josephson and another (part heard); Buckle v. Sherbin; Smith v. Munroe.

JURY COURT.—Grogan v. Hemmings (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30 a.m.: Maguire v. Wilson, to examine witnesses for defendant; O'Ferrall v. Attorney-General, to consider decree. At 2 p.m.: Warden v. Bailey and another, to proceed on state of accounts. At 3 p.m.: Frazer and another v. Smith and others, adjourned cross-examination.

DISTRICT COURT.

JURY CAUSE.—6891 Cains v. Municipality of Waterloo.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

THE Municipal delegates again met in conference yesterday. The object of the meeting was the consideration of the "Bill for Establishing Municipalities" now before Parliament.

The President having taken the chair, and some formal business having been disposed of, the following report from the Permanent Committee was brought up:—

Your committee have examined the "Bill to Establish Municipalities" now before Parliament.

They find that it substantially embodies the suggestions respectfully submitted by the Conference in May last, except such of them as would have affirmed certain general principles which the Government have apparently declined to adopt.

The principal differences are: 1. That there is no provision for compulsory incorporation under any circumstances. 2. That there is no provision for the joint control of roads (now trust roads) lying between contiguous municipalities. 3. That no powers are proposed to be given to municipal councils, and no responsibility cast upon them as to police, or the erection and repair of watch-houses, &c. 4. That it is not proposed that mayors shall be *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. 5. That it is not proposed to grant any perpetual endowment, except some portion of the receipts for the sale of Crown lands. 6. That no provision is made for the dissolution of councils and the election of others, on petition by three-fourths of the ratepayers. There are several other differences—chiefly on matters of detail—which need not be specifically alluded to in this report.

Your committee consider, as to the first and third of the before mentioned differences, that they affect questions of general policy on which the conference, having already respectfully submitted its views, has no right, as a body, to pronounce further. Any additional representations which may be thought necessary upon the other points of difference will, no doubt, be duly considered by the proper authorities. As to some of these latter points it may not improbably be considered that the suggestions of the conference have been improved upon. In other cases (as, for instance, in the omission of any provision to define the municipal —), the differences are evidently the result of a mere over-

Your committee are of opinion that this bill, as a whole, is likely to work well, and that its speedy passage will be a great boon to the many thousands of people who are suffering under the imperfections of the existing law. At the same time they cannot but see that any further delay will be fatal to such chances as may still exist, of its passage during the present year.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend—

1. That the "points of difference" already alluded to, together with this report, be at once considered in a committee of the whole Conference.

2. That arrangements be made to watch the progress of the bill.

3. That such general instructions as may be thought necessary be given to those entrusted with this duty. All further suggestions from delegates to be made or forwarded hereafter, with an understanding that there will be full discretion to deal with such suggestions.

The report having been received, was considered in committee of the whole, the Rev. R. Mansfield presiding. The various points of difference between the Government bill and the suggestions formerly submitted by the Conference were also considered. On these mentioned in the report as involving questions of general policy, and on some others of like character, it was decided that it would be beyond the province of the Conference, as a body, to offer any further expression of opinion. It was decided, however, that the attention of the proper authorities should be further drawn to several points of difference, which might, it was conceived, be the result of oversight or of insufficient consideration. As to the status of mayors, it was agreed that the Government should be urged to make them (as at present) justices of the peace *ex officio* for their municipalities. The permanent committee was authorised to watch the progress of the bill, to submit the suggestions agreed upon, and to respectfully urge such other amendments—chiefly of a verbal nature—as might be found necessary.

These resolutions in committee of the whole having been formally adopted by the Conference, the delegates separated.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.—On Tuesday last the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association held its second meeting. The favourable season which we have of late enjoyed induced the hope that the Exhibition of this year would be in every respect superior to that of 1865, and prove worthy of this rich and flourishing district; in some respects it has answered these expectations, but in others I regret to say it has failed. Of late years the attention of graziers has been specially devoted to sheep, and in this very important material of our prosperity the Murrumbidgee ought to show something possessing real excellence. The number of sheep that were brought to the show pens was not equal to that displayed last year, the quality certainly in no respect superior. Mr. Macansh's fine Leicester rams, Mr. Windeyer's very superior hoggets, and Mr. Hammond's fat wethers, have really almost exhausted the list. Some imported Lincoln rams, crossed with the Leicester, did not seem to gain much favour. These belong to the same long-woolled class, and were shewn by Mr. Rawdon F. Greene. No prize was awarded to them, nor did the owner effect a sale, which he was anxious to do. We are sorry that the riches of the district were not more largely developed. The rams shown by Mr. Macansh displayed all the care in breeding for which that gentleman has been justly famous; but he was himself disheartened, and the public were disappointed that he had nothing to compete with. The horse stock was not first-class. For draught horses, Mr. Devlin was the favourite, Mr. Healy's Young England also received a prize, Mr. Waller's Lion bore the palm as the best thoroughbred stallion. In cattle, the stock was good. A very fine bull of Mr. Waller's gained three prizes, as did Mr. Davidson's favourite bull, Highlander. The best short horn cow was claimed by Mr. Elliott. Nor must we forget to mention the cattle shown by Mr. Leitch, some of which took prizes, and all deserved very honourable mention. The weather was all that could be desired and a large company was gathered together. If justice compels us to complain, we do so with the idea of stimulating our squatting friends to exert themselves more earnestly on future occasions. If the Murrumbidgee is to have a Pastoral Association let it be worthy of the five districts it professes to represent.

ANNUAL RACES.—These came off yesterday, and were well attended and well contested. The results I append. The Murrumbidgee St. Leger, won by Mr. Bowler's Australian; the Trial Stakes fell to Mr. Bowler's Mignonette, beating Mr. Warby's Cotherstone; the Challenge Cup was won easily by Mr. Bowler's Sunbeam. The Member's Purse was taken by Mr. W. A. Mitchell's Jerry Sneak. Sunbeam, who had just won the previous race, ran a very good second for this.

THE WEATHER.—As I write, the rain is coming down steadily, which will throw somewhat of a damp on to-day's amusements. It will, however, be hailed by some station owners who are beginning to find their grass and water failing them. The heavy crops of wheat which are to be seen through the district, will be for a time laid, if wet should continue. At present they look very healthy. Rain may also banish the caterpillars that were beginning to appear in rather ominous and formidable numbers.

In general news we are at present quiet. For this week pleasure seems to be in the ascendant.

November 22.

HONOLULU.

WE have received a file of the *Hawaiian Gazette* to the 25th August inclusive.

A discussion on the question of secular education, somewhat similar to that which has been going on here, has been started in Honolulu. A system of secular education in public schools, supported and controlled by the State, has been for some time in force in the Hawaiian Islands. Dogmatic instruction is left, as proposed by the bill now before the Legislative Council of this colony, to be imparted by the clergy of the different denominations. The Hawaiian Evangelical Alliance has been adopting resolutions condemnatory of this system. The true ground of the dissatisfaction felt by members of this Alliance seems to be that the missionary clergy and their friends are excluded from that amount of control of the public school, which they had hitherto been accustomed to exercise. The resolutions alluded to have been productive of no practical result.

The Hawaiian Legislature was prorogued on the 28th of July. The following notice of the ceremony is taken from the *Gazette* of August 4th.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of 1866 were brought to a close on Saturday last. It had been previously officially announced in the House by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior that his Majesty the King would prorogue the Assembly at noon. By that time the Court-house was well filled with spectators, among whom we observed his Excellency the American Minister and Lady, several members of the Consular corps, and leading residents, accompanied by several ladies, whose presence always adds a refinement and grace to such assemblages. Precisely at noon a royal salute was fired from Punch Bowl, and a few minutes after that hour his Majesty the King arrived at the Court-house under military escort, the band playing "God save the King" as he came to the building. His Majesty, who was attired in plain black, was accompanied by his Chamberlain, the Hon. D. Kalakaua, his Excellency the Governor of Oahu, and other officials, who all wore their uniforms, as did two of the Ministers and the Governors of the Islands. The non-official members of the House and most of the Legislators were dressed in black, which added to the room being draped in mourning, owing to the late lamented death in the Royal Family, gave rather a sombre look to the proceedings, which was, however, agreeably relieved by the uniforms and the dresses of the ladies. Outside the House the well-drilled and soldier-like bearing of the troops, and their gay and animated appearance was the subject of comment.

M. Jules Dudoit, Chancellor of the French Consulate at Honolulu, has been murdered by a Chinese Coolie who was in his service. The murderer who, after having taken to the woods, was arrested by some of his own countrymen, declares that it was harsh usage which provoked him to this act. There have been strong disagreements on several of the plantations between employers, or their overseers, and Chinese labourers, and doubts have been started in various quarters as to the expediency of continuing the importation of this kind of labour. The *Gazette*, however, makes light of these doubts, and declares that all the difficulties which have arisen have been the result of injudicious conduct on the part of employers.

It is stated that a daily paper is about to be started in Honolulu.

The United States postal authorities have decided against the stoppage at Honolulu of the large mail steamers on the line from San Francisco to Japan and China. They propose, instead, to run two steamers regularly between San Francisco and Honolulu. The reason for this change is that the old plan will occasion several days' delay, and prevent the Pacific Mail Steam Company (American) from competing successfully with the English line via Suez. When the great Pacific railway shall have been completed the American Government hopes by means of the railway and of the eastern mail line, to make New York the great centre of intelligence of the world, and to remove to that city the controlling influence in commercial and financial matters which now attach to London and Paris. The published official correspondence embodies a clear statement of these anticipations. The Hawaiian authorities do not like the change of arrangements, but they have been unable to prevent it.

The following, from the *Gazette* of 18th August, shews the manner in which the "Fete Day" of the Emperor Napoleon has been celebrated at Honolulu, where formerly there was a strong dislike to every thing French.

EMPEROR'S FEAST DAY.—This anniversary feast day, of his Imperial Majesty of France, was duly observed in Honolulu on the 15th instant. The national and foreign flags were hoisted. A *Te Deum* was sung at 11½ o'clock, a.m., at the Catholic Church, at which his Honor the Chancellor of the Kingdom, and their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance were present, as well as the Hon. D. Kalakaua, Acting Governor of Oahu and Staff. After the *Te Deum*, Mons. Desnoyers, Consul and Commissioner of France, received at his office the congratulatory visits of the members of his Majesty's Government, of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives, and of many of our residents. In the evening the French Commissioner gave a dinner at his residence in Nuuanu Valley.

Among the Acts passed by the Hawaiian Legislature during its last session was one which authorises the removal of District Justices (an office analogous to that of our Justices of the Peace) by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court or Judges on Circuit.

TASMANIAN COAL.—The *Melbourne Herald* is informed that Mr. Swift has recently proved, on the East Coast of Tasmania, a very good seam of coal, 4 feet 4 inches in thickness—the character of which is first-rate for steam and household purposes. It is somewhat similar to the cannel coal and burns with great flame, and is found at a depth of 125 feet from the surface, while the seam is situated only three-quarters of a mile from where the coal can be shipped at Long Point, only 280 miles from Melbourne. It can be delivered into ships at a cost not exceeding 6s. per ton, and will be sold here at £1 per ton, so soon as all arrangements are made. At present a company is in course of formation to work the mine, and as over two million tons of coal are already proved, there is little fear of the supply failing.

UNITED STATES.

BY the Spirit of the Seas, we have one day later from San Francisco, viz., September 19.

The following items of telegraphic news are from the *Daily Morning Call* of that date:—

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Chicago, September 18.—The Soldiers' National Convention organised at Cleveland yesterday, with General John E. Wool as temporary chairman, who made a long speech, saying that slavery had been a disturbing element for thirty years, and had been removed by a war bravely fought and gloriously ended; but the same bitterness of feeling which preceded the war was now being revived by the Radicals, who feared losing their power, and he thought the sooner the Southern States were restored the better. He said loss of liberty commences with oppression, and oppression follows war. The United States, as conquerors, can afford to be just and magnanimous; the brave are always merciful and generous. As President Johnson said, "We have had war enough. Let there now be peace." The Committee on Credentials are being appointed. General Ewing, of Kansas also made a long speech, and the Convention adjourned to sit again.

New York, September 18.—The mortuary report for the last week shows six hundred and twenty-four deaths, including sixty-seven from cholera.

It is surmised that the Fenians are about concentrating at Ogdensburg, Malone, &c. The Canadian Government shows great activity in military operations.

MEXICO.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Private advices from Mexico state that San Luis Potosi is being evacuated by the Imperialists. The Liberals were fast arming new troops; and regular shipments of arms, clothing, &c., were being received. Americans were constantly arriving and swelling the ranks of the Liberal army. Every effort was being made, and with much success, to pay promptly for shipments, in coin or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the Agent of the Republic in the United States, mostly for artillery and ammunition for both the Gulf and Pacific Coasts. The Liberals will immediately fortify all important sea ports.

CALIFORNIA.

WHEAT RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS.—The *Alta California* of 19th September, says:—From July 1st to September 15th, the amount of wheat received in San Francisco was 1,148,380 sacks; the amount exported during the same period aggregated in round numbers 750,000 sacks. It is estimated by the Shipping List that there are 500,000 sacks of wheat now in store.

CHINESE RETURNING HOME.—The clipper ship Sea Serpent sailed for Hongkong on the 18th with 378 passengers, all but thirteen of whom were Chinese. This class of emigration has been increasing for some time past. The Sea Serpent carried 332,211 dollars in treasure, and a cargo valued at 38,341 dollars. Thomas P. Manning, the whaler pirate, whose movements were narrated in yesterday's *Call*, succeeded in getting away from San Francisco, as a stow-on-board of her.

THE FOREMOST COUNTY IN ALL CALIFORNIA.—The *Record* states that, in the production of resin, grain, vegetables, fruits, berries, melons, and grapes, Butte is the banner county of the State. Fat beeves and pork roam our fields, and our orchards are overladen with peaches, pears, and plums. Our girls entertain themselves and their friends with music on the piano; our matrons ride in family carriages of the best Eastern manufacture, and carry in their pockets more taxable watches than can be found in all the Northern States, according to the Federal assessment returns. We have the finest court-house yard in the State, the cheapest grocery and dry goods stores; the best of mineral, farming, and vineyard lands; we shall soon have one of the best school-houses in the State, and if the Agricultural College is not located in this county, why then we must have one of our own, so that we can teach the professors in the State Institution the true nature and production of the soil of California.

A PRODIGIOUS SIZED TREE.—The *Alta California* in calling attention to the largest tree ever seen in the State of California, says:—Talking of the Big Tree project the other day, an "ancient mariner," or rather one who sends ships "down to the sea," suggests that a ship of five hundred tons might be made out of its trunk, provided it was near enough to the ocean for launching. His idea is to hollow out the log, as canoes are worked out, leaving the sides, deck, &c., as parts of the original tree, and bracing the ship up with framework on the inside. That the hull of a five hundred-ton ship could be made out of the trunk, there can be no doubt, but owing to financial shortness, we presume the work will never be attempted. However, the idea gives one a notion of the immense size of the tree in question.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.—That Grass Valley, at no distant day, will be the largest, as it is now the most prosperous, interior town in the State, is a fact patent to every thinking mind. Surrounded as we are by a cordon of the richest mines in the world, it is impossible to estimate our future wealth. Our mines, too, many of them, unlike the Washoe mines, are worked by the original owners, who, instead of sending their money away, retain at least a portion of it here in improving and beautifying the town which they intend as their future homes. On the hillsides surrounding the town houses are going up in every direction, while throughout the business portion of the town large and substantial brick buildings are being erected on every street. Our streets are thronged with people, many of whom are strangers, who came here for the purpose of investing in our mines, or to establish themselves in business of some kind. All this improvement and prosperity is the legitimate result of the richness of our mines and the industry of our people, and it is not the effect of that feverish excitement and unbridled speculation which caused Virginia and Summit cities to be built up in a day and were but the forerunners of their downfall. In a population of 5000 or 6000 souls there are but few loafers to be seen, everybody seeming to have some legitimate business by which to gain a livelihood. —*The National.*

CHILIAN INDEPENDENCE.—The *Evening Bulletin* says:—On the 16th, the natives of Chili in San Francisco, assisted by Mexicans and South Americans generally, celebrated the anniversary of Chilian independence in a patriotic manner. At daybreak they fired a national salute from Washington Plaza, and at night had a public meeting at Dashaway Hall, where a number of speeches were made, and a deal of enthusiasm prevailed. Chili is one of the most liberal governments in South America, and therefore is far in advance of all others. For nearly a century and a half the Spaniards maintained a quasi-government in that country; but the natives were never submissive, and for nearly fifty years continued hostilities were waged until 1817, when its independence was acknowledged and a Republic established. Though less revolutionary than some of the South American States, it has passed through several attempted forcible changes of the Government. The most formidable, as well as the most recent of them, began in April and in September, 1851. The first was instigated and commanded by Colonel Urriola, who, in a severe battle between the insurgents and the Government forces at Santiago, lost his life. Some two hundred or three hundred were killed, and as many more wounded. The revolt of September was led by General Cruz, the defeated candidate for the Presidency at the preceding election. At one time it threatened to prove a revolution, as in nearly every conflict the insurgents were victorious; but at length the money of the Government effected what the valour of its arms could not; and after four thousand soldiers had fallen on the battle field, and the productive industry and commerce of the country had suffered untold injury, the revolt was quelled, and an amnesty granted to the insurgents. Since then, the improvement of the people in intelligence, wealth, and social progress has been very rapid. Treaties of commerce were made with nearly all the maritime nations, a Chamber of Commerce was created, public schools founded, foreign skill was liberally patronised, engineers and artillery instructors were induced to immigrate, land was given to those who settled in the country with the intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits. The natives have every reason to be proud of their country, and in celebrating the day from whence her greatness dates, they are but following the natural instinct of the human heart. May the glory of the country never grow dim.

SEEING THE EXHIBITION, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—The following incidents of the Exhibition are recorded by the *Ballarat Star*:—"As the Exhibition in Melbourne will become a prominent feature in the history of the colony, so surely will it prove memorable to many who will have visited it. The foregoing (writes our local correspondent) is a brief preface to the following incidents arising out of recent trips to that attractive place, which may be deemed amusing:—Chapter I.—A youth just approaching manhood, born on a neighbouring station, and reared on his parents' farm, who had never seen the ocean, and was a stranger almost to the world beyond his father's landmarks, broke through the home traces, and hied away to Melbourne to see the wonders of the Exhibition. The lad was naturally delighted with all that he saw there, but being of an inquisitive turn of mind, he discovered other objects besides the Exhibition equally worthy of notice; but that which capped all was the shipping at Sandridge. Never having seen a ship in his life, except in print, our young friend, to use a slang phrase, was struck 'all of a heap.' The Exhibition he troubled no more, but spent the remainder of his stay on Sandridge Pier and in boating in the bay. Once more at home, the youth evinces no inclination to resume work, but expresses a strong desire to accompany his mother to Melbourne—not to see the Exhibition, but the shipping. Chapter II.—Once upon a time, and that very recently, a farmer, somewhat advanced in years, had the misfortune to lose his better half. Feeling disconsolate and lonely at his bereavement, his friends advised him to seek change of scene, and, acting on their advice, he proceeded to Melbourne, and, as a matter of course, visited the Exhibition when there, and after inspecting the numerous and marvellous things therein exhibited, his attention was suddenly drawn to animate nature—or, in plainer English, a woman, lovely without doubt. Form and face reminded the bereaved one of the girl he had left behind him many years ago, and to clear up the doubt—being noways bashful withal—he accosted the lady, and found to his delight that his reminiscence was true. Calling to mind the desolate hearth he had left at home, and the scriptural injunction that it is not good for man to be alone, the farmer came to the wise conclusion to take up with his old love, and tie once more the knot so difficult to untie. Not much time was lost in so doing, as may be gathered from the fact that the couple were married and settled on the old farm in less than a week from the time the unconsolable widower left his home in quest of what he hardly expected to find; but, be it hoped, happiness withal."

FURTHER EXPLANATION OF MR. HOLDEN RESPECTING NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is with great reluctance that I ask you to publish some further remarks of mine on the Public Education Bill. I have nothing whatever to gain by thus setting myself up as a mark for political daws to peck at. With me the question is in no sense either political or personal, but regarding it, as I do, socially, and in connection with my past experience on the National Education Board—the head of the Executive has candidly admitted my right to be heard. I consider this right as involving also the duty of taking care that I am fully understood by all who are willing to listen to my testimony. Even the censure which accompanied this admission of right,—with regard to the mode of its exercise—cannot now, I presume, be held to extend to the further publication, through the channel, now beyond recall adopted, of anything which is required to render this testimony more complete and intelligible. I receive that censure with all the respect due to the position of the censor,—and the more so, on account of the generous tone of the accompanying remarks. And yet, on further consideration, I cannot but think he would be inclined to regard me, even in this particular, as entitled to the same exceptional consideration, which he has allowed to apply to the other features of my case. The fact was, that my attention had never been so drawn to the details of the measure as to convince me that I was bound to meddle with it any way, until it had nearly passed through the angry ordeal of the Assembly. And it seems to me, that if I had *then* elected, as my proper course of action, to make an official communication to the Colonial Secretary, with any view to the introduction of spontaneous amendments, founded only on my suggestions, *in that stage of the measure*, I should have laid myself open to a charge of self-conceit, in excess of that which is at present brought against me.

What more I have now to say I have reduced into the form of a memorandum, which I wish to be considered simply as further evidence tendered of the results of my special experience in the matter in hand. I have no desire to dictate anything. Having thus delivered my testimony, my own duty is fulfilled, and it is for others to decide what use is to be made of it.

G. K. HOLDEN.

MEMORANDUM.

The necessity of amendments maintaining intact the present condition of Non-vested schools, and admitting of the future creation of similar schools, is, I find, either underrated, or wholly denied by some persons, merely because a large proportion of the promoters of the now existing Non-vested schools have omitted to take advantage of the special privileges thereby conceded to them. The majority of these schools are not, it is alleged, in any way distinguished from public schools, and the change effected by the new Act is, therefore, only nominal. It will be found, on referring to my first letter, that I therein not only admitted, but prominently stated the fact of this general assimilation of the Non-vested to the purely National schools. But as the bearing of this upon the principle, and the future operation, if continued, of the Non-vested system, is greatly misapprehended, I desire to offer a few additional remarks.

The treatment of this class of schools by the present bill concerns both the present and the future. Even as to the present, it is not easy to understand why it is just to withdraw a stipulated privilege from those who do value it, merely because there are a majority who disregard and voluntarily waive it. The agreement is entered into with the promoters not as a class, but with those of each school individually. Nor does it by any means follow that the habitual waiver of a privilege is any indication of a readiness to submit to its cancellation as a right. Constituted as human nature is, such privileges are often most insisted on when they are withheld—and especially if there be any spice of injustice in the mode of withdrawal. It would, moreover, be very difficult to decide in many cases, how far the right of nominating the teacher (subject only to the Board's approval) is regarded as important, because there has been in general such unity of action between the Board and the local patrons as to prevent any conflict of opinion in regard to the appointment. If the Board had assumed the despotic right of sending any teacher to non-vested schools on its sole discretion, it by no means follows that the same harmony would have prevailed.

But with regard to the future, the question is much more important. Hitherto the unrestricted maintenance of Denominational schools under a separate Board has left the promoters of the bulk of those schools without any special inducement to purchase aid from the revenue by conforming to the Non-vested rules.

The larger proportion of those who have been placed hitherto under the National Board, has consequently consisted of those whose promoters had already some leaning to the purely National system, and who have been more or less indifferent to the privileges intended to meet the views of the Denominational promoters of schools proposed to be submitted to the new regulations. But if aid to purely Denominational schools should be hereafter restricted within much narrower limits under the new law, it would then much oftener become a practical question (the Non-vested rules being at the same time continued) whether a school which, under the existing system, would have remained Denominational, should submit to such fair conditions as those rules present, and thereby gain, or maintain on foot, a title to aid from the revenue. Among those who would be ready to conform to such conditions under these new circumstances, there would be a much larger proportion than at present of those who regard the special privileges of the Non-vested schools as a *sine qua non*, and who would on no terms whatever submit to receive from the central authority, and to superintend, the extra teaching of their own children forming the nucleus of the school, a teacher whose views on religious matters were at variance with their own. If these non-vested rules be in themselves just and reasonable, surely it would be a great mistake to withdraw them from the school system of the colony at the very time when a new pressure is placed on the Denominational party that would otherwise tend to stimulate them to accept their terms far more extensively than hitherto. The effect of such a change would be to drive back the more liberal portion of the Denominationalists within the walls of a mere rigid exclusiveness, than they would be themselves disposed to maintain, and would be thus no less repressive of social charity, than wasteful of the public revenue. In the future, as in the past, cases must continually arise in which a school originated by a particular religious body, or by a knot of persons of generally concurrent views (say for example Protestants of various sects as distinguished from Catholics as a whole, or *vice versa*), with a special view to the education of their own children, will be offered as a Non-vested school, and will be sufficient to supply for a time all the requirements of a school district, thereby relieving the funds applicable for building schools, and rendering them more available for places in which they are more urgently required. Many promoters of schools so circumstanced would decline to come under the complete dominion of the new law, although willing to submit to it when modified by such rules as those of the existing Non-vested schools.

Yet if private individuals will aid in general education on such conditions as these, the concession made to them is surely a very moderate and reasonable one in exchange for the boon they confer on the whole public; so long as the only burden they cast on the revenue consists in the payment of salary and provision of books and school requisites. Beyond this limit, which the bill very properly renders strictly imperative by an express clause, the National Board has never gone, and I, for one, should feel it very dangerous to yield anything more. Aid for repairs, if once allowed, would be liable to degenerate into great abuse, if given for buildings not vested in the Board or the Government. The way in which, under colour of repairs, an expenditure even far exceeding the cost of a new building, might, within a very short time, be incurred, has just been rendered too apparent by the disgraceful disclosures in the English Dock Yards. I believe many of the abuses of the school system in Victoria have been traced to the squandering of public money on Non-vested buildings, where the school was rendered subsidiary to the church or the chapel.

A strict adherence to section 23 of the new bill will effectually curb this abuse. If the Denominations wish to retain the benefit of the Non-vested rules, it is not too much to require them to yield to the public the full advantage of this section.

Looking at these schools in a financial point of view, I could wish that those who are inclined to make light of their importance could have been present at those numerous meetings of the National Board, in which we have been driven to our wits' ends to make the most of the stinted funds at our command—when applications for aid, far in excess of our means, have been urged on the strongest grounds—and we have felt that the rejection of any one of them might consign for an indefinite period from twenty-five to forty children to compulsory ignorance. On such occasions, the first question asked generally has been: Is the proposed school to be non-vested? And if the answer were affirmative, it was at once a relief to find that, instead of a demand of some hundreds of pounds from an exhausted treasury to help to build a school, a small grant for teacher's salary and books was all that the case demanded. Thus have the Board, especially towards the latter part of each financial year, when our funds have run low, eked them out in supplying the educational wants of hundreds of children in this way, when, on the system prevailing before the non-vested rules were promulgated—and which this bill seems at present intended to renew—we should have been unable to provide for one-fifth of the number.

Let it not be imagined that any augmentation of funds likely to be supplied under the new system, will render their administration wholly independent of the economical advantages arising from this source. However generous Parliament may be, there will be always ample use for every saving that can be effected, in the establishment of industrial schools, and other improvements which the present Board have only reluctantly deferred for want of means. Nor will it ever cease to be desirable to utilise to the uttermost every spontaneous local effort in the furtherance of the great end in view, and this even on other grounds than the important one of financial economy.

For all such local action, if only regulated by superior guidance and supervision, is of itself more efficient, in every step of the onward march of civilisation, than anything solely dependent on the central authority, and it is by the harmonious combination of both that any solid and permanent advantages can be best secured.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Spirit of the Sea, barque, 492 tons, Captain Maguire, from San Francisco 19th September. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Veitch and 2 children, and 1 in the steerage. A. Tange, agent.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, from Brisbane 24th instant. Passengers—Lady Bowen, Miss Bowen and servant, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wetteni all and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. M'Neven and child, Messrs. T. Harden, J. Aitchison, W. Hann, J. Baird, L. Bergen, E. S. Antill, A. W. Sands, G. B. Richardson, J. Mooney, Master Mooney, and 36 in the steerage. A S.N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), 300 tons, Captain Maides, from Richmond River 24th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Ramsay, Smith, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R.R.S.N. Co., agents.

Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, from Rockhampton 22nd instant. Passengers—Miss Graham, Messrs. Johnson, Graham, Byrte, and 24 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

Tinonee (s.), 200 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Hokitika 19th instant. Passengers—19 in the steerage. A S.N. Co., agents.

Olivier Madeleine, French barque, 436 tons, Captain Descats, from Bordeaux 16th August. Curcier, Adet, agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Wave of Life, for Rockhampton.
E. K. Bateson, for Adelaide.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Spartan, for Wellington; Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Gordon, brig, 151 tons, Captain Leonard, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Edith, from Manning River, with 1400 bushels maize; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 52 kegs butter, 4 cases eggs, 20 hides, 1 bale skins; Little Pet, Hirondelle, from Wollongong, with 253 tons coal; Spunkie, Hercules, Nautilus, Caroline, Agnes Ino, Hannah Broomfield, from Newcastle, with 1035 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s), from the Hunter River, with 15 bags barley, 5 cases, and 14 cheeses, 9 baskets fish, 166 bales hay, 2 hides, 15 bags onions, 36 bags oysters, 2 kegs wine, 81 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Wynona, for Broken Bay; Nautilus, Lavina, Hannah Broomfield, Agnes, Spunkie, Don Juan, George, for Newcastle; Little Pet, Hirondelle, for Wollongong; Ino, for Port Stephens; Morning Star, for the Bellinger.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Tinonee (s.), from Hokitika: 80 hides, 100 bales skins, Dyson.

Spirit of the Sea, from San Francisco: 300 tons flour, 450 tons wheat, A. Tange and Co.

Saxonia (s.) from Rockhampton: 10 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 14 bales wool, J. Milson; 24 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 55 bales wool, Irwin and Turner; 19 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 24 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 21 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 81 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 5 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 3 bales skins, J. Graham; 1 quarter-cask oil, Haynes; 1 case plants, W. Jenkins; 1 case plants, Antill; 1044 oz. 7 dwts. 22 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 19 oz. 19 dwts. gold, Union Bank; 426 oz. 8 dwts. 15 grs. gold, Bank of N. S. W.; 16 hogsheads tallow, 119 hides, 3 bundles skins, 99 casks beef, Order.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 26 bales wool, A. S. N. Co.; 16 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 17 bales 2 pockets wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 8 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 7 bales wool, Daniell, King and Co.; 3 bales wool, H. Beit; 24 bales wool, J. De V. Lamb; 7 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 8 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 crate cabbage, 1 cask pines, Blue; 2 cases, J. Morhange; 4 casks beef, Ivory; 64 cases, 24 kegs nails, J. Kohn and Co.; 2 casks 1 case fruit, Andrews; 4 casks fruit, R. Herrod; 29 cases brandy, Tucker and Co.; 1 case, Peate and Harcourt.

Lady Bowen (s.), from Brisbane: 2 casks tallow, 4 bales skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 29 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 24 bales wool, G. Fullerton; 30 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 3 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, T. S. Mort and Co.; 53 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson and Co.; 1 bale wool, S. D. Gordon; 20 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 1 horse, J. Driscoll; 5 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay via Port Denison and Gladstone: 1 box tobacco, 5 bags salt, 19 bags sugar, 8 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 62 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 67 bags salt, 36 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 32 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 keg shot, Vickery and Hall; 2 cases, J. Black; 1 package tobacco, 1 quarter-cask whiskey, 10 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads, 7 quarter-casks brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 10 boxes 12 chests 15 half-chests tea, 5 hogsheads ale, 21 bags rice, 1 keg apples, 23 casks 23 cases beer, 26 cases kerosene, 19 cases oilstores, 2 hogsheads 30 bags sugar, 50 bags flour, 18 bags salt, 25 boxes soap, 107 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 2 chests tea, 40 bags meal, 40 bundles hooping, R. Towns and Co.; 2 hogsheads ale, 2 packages, O'Dowd and Co.; 4 cases drapery, 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co; 2 packages felt, 1 winch, 14 bars iron, 4 bars steel, 1 anvil, 17 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 6 cases kerosene, 4 packages, J. Keep; 17 bags potatoes, 10 bags maize, 2 bags onions, J. H. Mulholland; 10 cases, J. Vickery; 50 bags flour, 15 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 plough, 1 case, Hebblewhite; 1 bale leather, E. Vickery; 12 bags flour, 2 cases saddlery, 3 packages, W. G. Walker; 1 case, Scotter; 1 package, Hanner; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 5 casks butter 3 bags onions, 20 bags potatoes, 2 packages, H. Clarke; 4 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 20 bags flour, 12 bags salt, 10 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 7 packages machinery, 10 bundles pots, 6 bundles spades, 3 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 6 bags salt, 15 bags flour, 9 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 18 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 3 cases, Myers and Solomon; 22 packages machinery, 1 keg nails, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case stationery, F. Macnab and Co.; 4 packages, J. Sands; 16 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case saddlery, D. Smart; 3 kegs butter, 13 bags potatoes, 3 bags oranges, 5 bags maize, 3 bags onions, R. Elliott; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, J. Rowling; 2 horses, 1 waggon, Edkins; 1 case, S. C. Kent; 1 case, M. Stephen; 20 bags maize, 60 bags flour, 5 bags bran, 2 bags onions, 1 bag bacon, 4 cases oranges, Webb and Booth; 5 cases fruit, 1 keg, J. Cameron.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 4 cases drapery, 1 sewing machine, J. Powell; 12 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 17 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 10 cases, A. Neild; 10 cases shovels, J. Keep; 1 case drapery, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case hats, H. Woolnough; 50 bags maize, Whittingham, Brothers; 1 case, Commissioner for Exhibition; 2 cases boots, Dadswell; 1 package, J. B. Metcalfe and Co; 1 box, C. Martin; 597 bags maize, 23 kegs butter, W. Wright; 82 bags maize, J. Walker; 37 cases fruit, 11 bags onions, 10 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 10 bales oakum, Government Stores; 18 bags oysters, Brown; 14 bags oysters, Kimber; 8 bags oysters, Baxter; 1 case, Cook and Co.; 27 casks fish, Sum Kum Ti; 3 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 251 bags maize, E. Lowther; 59 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 53 bags oysters, Emerson; 174 bags maize, 25 cases onions, 10 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 40 bags oysters, 18 cases fruit, P. James.

Gordon, for Melbourne: 1262 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 750 bags maize, E. Lowther.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For AUCKLAND.—By the Albatross, this day, at noon.

For CALIFORNIA.—By the Nimrod, this day, at noon.

For MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For BRISBANE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, November 26: Cyclone, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Duncan, for Launceston; Yarra Yarra (s.), 350 tons, Captain Page, for Moreton Bay; Miranda, barque, 360 tons, Captain Hensel, for Wellington, via Newcastle; Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, for Rockhampton; Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton; Tyra, barque, 272 tons, Captain Lee, for South Sea Islands.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on Saturday, at 10.30 a.m., and Point Lookout at 2.30 p.m. the same day; she had light N.E. winds to Mount Warning; thence to Seal Rock Point strong southerly winds and a heavy head sea; with light variable winds the remainder of the passage, arriving at the Company's Wharf, Sydney, on Monday, at 11 a.m. The steamers Florence Irving and Boomerang were passed on Sunday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Hat Hill. Five small vessels were at anchor in Trial Bay when the City of Brisbane passed that place.

The Tinonee (s.) left Hokitika at 7 a.m. on the 19th instant, and arrived alongside the Sydney Wharf at 4 a.m. on the 26th, having experienced strong N. and N.W. winds with heavy rain until the 24th instant when she had moderate S.W.; passed the steamer Airedale 50 miles west of Hokitika with her main topmast gone. A double-topsail yard barque, with short topgallant masts, was sighted in latitude 38·30 and longitude 163·20; she showed signals but they could not be made out. The Rangatira (s.) arrived off Hokitika on the 16th instant, but did not communicate with the shore until the 18th, when the Challenge took her passengers in.

The Saxonia (s.) left Rockhampton on the 22nd instant, at 9.30 a.m.; passed Cape Capricorn at 3.30 p.m., Lady Elliott's Island at 1.30 a.m. on the 23rd, Cape Moreton at 9.45 a.m., Tacking Point at 5.15 a.m. on the 24th, and entered Sydney Heads at 3.45 a.m. on the 26th, arriving alongside the wharf at 4.30 a.m. She had light northerly winds to Smoky Cape, from thence fresh southerly with high sea. Passed the Black Prince (s.) ten miles south of Cape Capricorn, the Florence Irving on the 25th at 9 a.m., and the Boomerang at 10 a.m. same day. The Saxonia brings 1490 oz. gold, and a large cargo of wool, beef, and tallow.

The Spirit of the Sea left San Francisco on the 19th September, and has had very heavy weather during the passage. On the 13th November, in latitude 28 S., longitude 165 E., she got on the southerly verge of a cyclone; the sea was very heavy, and the gale continued until the 16th, when it moderated, but it again came on on the 18th, the wind veering from N.N.E. to W., after which light airs and calms prevailed.

The Olivier Madeleine, from Bordeaux the 16th August, arrived last evening, bringing a cargo of general merchandise. She passed south of Van Diemen's Land, and was in company with a large full-rigged ship off Wollongong yesterday.

The Ballina (s.) brings the following cargo: 70,000 feet pine, and sundries. She crossed the Richmond Bar on Saturday, 24th, at 11 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Monday, 26th, at 3.30 p.m., having experienced strong southerly breezes and head sea as far as Port Stephens, and from thence to Sydney light variable breezes and fine weather. The schooners Enterprise, Colleen Bawn, and Helen were lying at the bar loaded; and schooner Harriet and Lorenza Sabine were loading at West Ballina. Passed the Florence Irving (s.) on Sunday, 25th, at 1 p.m. off Point Plummer, and Boomerang at 1.45 p.m. off Tacking Point.

By private information received we learn that the barque Lochnagar, Captain J. Stott, which sailed hence with a full cargo of produce on May 20th, put into Rio de Janeiro on July 30th, for provisions, she then being seventy days out.—*Brisbane Courier*, November 23.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Contest, barque, 224 tons, Leighton, from Wellington, N.Z.

November 24.—Alexandra, brig, 280 tons, Stevens, from Auckland, N.Z.

November 24.—Rangoon, barque, Quayle, from Wellington, N.Z.

November 24.—Fanny, schooner, 164 tons, Downing, from Melbourne.

November 24.—Camille, schooner, from Lyttelton, N.Z.

November 24.—Clan Alpine, barque, 363 tons, Smid, from Adelaide.

November 24.—Manty, Hamburg barque, 380 tons, Harms, from Melbourne.

November 25.—Royal Exchange, brig, 222 tons, Hill, from Wellington, N.Z.

November 25.—St. Magnus, barque, 229 tons, Walsh, from Adelaide.

November 25.—Hydra, ship, 585 tons, Rich, from Dunedin, N.Z.

November 25.—King Oscar, barque, 248 tons, Gillon, from Adelaide.

November 25.—Our Hope, brig, 237 tons, Curry, from Wellington, N.Z.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 24.—Atlantic, Jane, Gratis, Heather Bell, General Wool, Village Belle, Active, Secret, Prompt, Albion, Cheetah, Ann, Lurline, Maria, Kellermont, and May Queen, from Sydney.

November 25.—Clara, Raven, Rebecca, Martha Ellen, and H. M. Warfield, from Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 22.—Ellesmere, from Sydney.

HOKITIKA.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.—Jane Lockhart, from Sydney.
November 16.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

The A. S. N. Company's s.s. Tinonee, Captain Fitzsimmons, left Sydney at noon on October 26th, bound to this port. During the first fifty hours she experienced strong south and south-east winds, and a high sea, the remainder of the passage being marked by light easterly weather. She was thus unable to use her canvas, and made the greatest part of the run under steam only, notwithstanding which the New Zealand coast was sighted on the morning of the 2nd instant, and the roadstead reached the same afternoon. The heavy flood of that date prevented any communication with her, save by signal, and the following day she, in company with the s.s. Alhambra, was driven to sea by a tremendous N.W. gale. She remained off the coast battling with the gale until the 4th, when fearing from the appearance of the weather that the river would be inaccessible for some days she bore up for Nelson to fill up water, and arrived there at 5 p.m. on 5th. Remained in port the next day, leaving again at 6 a.m. on 7th, with light variable winds, and on arriving outside the Sandspit found a heavy south-west swell rolling up, which continued until her arrival off Hokitika at noon on the 8th. Captain Turnbull, the harbour-master, then boarded her in the p.s. Yarra, and remained on board that night, and next morning undertook the rather ticklish job of piloting her across the bar. Favoured, however, by a splendid entrance and smooth water, this he cleverly accomplished, and the Tinonee steamed in capital style up the river, and moored at the wharf immediately above the old waterman's stairs. She brings 45 tons of general cargo and 65 passengers. The arrival of this fine steamer may be considered as quite an era in the annals of Hokitika, as she is the largest vessel that ever entered the river. Her great length excited considerable apprehension that she would be unable to run the gauntlet between the spits, where the channel is narrow and intricate, and a very sharp turn must be made to gain the fairway. But she proved quite equal to the emergency, and passed the dangerous point without so much as touching ground, although once it seemed to us that her bow would take the South Spit and her stern the North. It was then that the immense advantages possessed by twin screws were made manifest, as by reversing her engines she slued smartly on her heel, and once head to current her safety was assured, and the credit of the port maintained.—*West Coast Times*, November 10th.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

September 18.—Torquil, from Newcastle.

EASTERN COAST OF NEW CALEDONIA.

WE translate the following official notice from the *Moniteur de la Nouvelle Calédonie* of the 7th October, for the benefit of those of our nautical friends who may have occasion to visit the Eastern Coast of New Caledonia. Our English readers will bear in mind that the French metre is equivalent to three feet three inches.

"Notice to seafaring men is hereby given that there exist two sunken reefs in the neighbourhood of Ngoe, and not marked on charts 2044 and 1957.

"The position of one of these reefs (that on which the Fine sounded and found bottom at depth of twelve metres,) is fixed by the following bearings:—The midst of the Island of Uemie stands N. by 11° W. of the Monde; the midst of the Island of Mamere N. 54° W. of the Monde; and the midst of the Island of Sinde N. 20° W. of the Monde. It is possible that there may be a less depth of water in some parts of the surface of the reef, which is of a tolerably large size.

"The other reef, on which there are only two metres depth of water, is situated in a line drawn from the little island of Mamere through the midst of the Ngoe Reef—N. 35° W. of the Monde, and nearly E.N.E. of the Monde (mouth or embouchure) of the river Nengone.

"Another dangerous rock, of two metres depth of water, has been pointed out by the war steamer the Marceau in the midst of the channel of Kouawa. It is situated N. 28° W. (by compass) of the Pic des Morts (Deadmen's Peak), and is about 500 metres N.W. of the Tikewano Reef. This piece of rock would appear to be connected, under deeper water, with the N.W. portion of the abovementioned reef."

EXCITING RACE ACROSS CHANNEL BETWEEN THE EAGLE AND ALBERT VICTOR.—The steamer Eagle, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, and well known on the Margate station, has long been considered for speed the champion of the Thames, and to uphold this position she appears to have followed the new saloon steamer Albert Victor, belonging to the London and Margate Saloon Steam Packet Company, to Calais on Saturday last, evidently for a trial of speed on the return voyage on Monday. 8 o'clock in the morning was the advertised hour of sailing of the Albert Victor from Calais, and the Eagle followed suit, and also advertised to sail at 8. At the hour appointed the Eagle steamed out of Calais harbour, the Albert Victor following a few hundred yards astern. When the steamers got clear of the pier-head, both went at it with a will, the wind blowing strongly from about north-west, right-ahead, and a heavy sea running. After a short time steaming, the Albert Victor gradually overhauled the Eagle, when a most exciting time had arrived. Steadily, however, the Albert Victor forged ahead, and passed her opponent, distanced her, and arrived in Ramsgate a long way in advance, amid cheers of hundreds of people on the pier. The distance, against the wind and tide, was run under two hours. Great interest was excited among the passengers on both steamers. All admitted a fairer race was never run, and no doubt the owners of the Eagle must regret sending their steamer so far out of her course to challenge the Albert Victor, and thus lose their laurels. This steamer seems from her regularity this summer, during all weathers, to have solved the problem of saloon steamers being good sea boats and capable of going through heavy weather across Channel.—*Morning Advertiser*. [The Albert Victor was built on the Clyde, by Messrs. Aitken and Mansell, for the Margate and Ramsgate Saloon Steam Packet Company.]

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 26.

1 case chicory, D. Cooper and Co.
200 bags flour, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
200 cases kerosene, Stanford and Co.
100 bags flour, A. Shadler
7 packages grindery, Wyatt, Brothers
250 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp
426 oz. 8 dwts. 18 grs. gold, Bank of New South Wales
400 bags flour, J. Henriques and Co.
20 bags flour, Bishop
360 gallons ale, Daniell, King, and Co.
10 packages macaroni, 2 packages vermicelli, 17 packages vegetables, J. B. Verdeau
15 cases wine, 2 cases brandy, H. M'Crea
3 trunks boots, Callaghan and Sons
3 boxes opium, Sum Kum Tye
15 cases sheathing, 4 kegs 1 bag nails, H. Simpson
250 bags flour, Irwin and Turner
90 cases claret, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
1 quarter-cask 2 cases wine, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
1890 oz. 13 dwts. 6 grs. gold, Union Bank
5 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Scotia, from Adelaide; Warrior, from San Francisco; Clarendon, from Hokitika.

November 25.—You Yangs, from Sydney; Racer, from Mauritius; Storm Bird, from Newcastle; City of Sydney, Escort, from Sydney; Red Jacket, from Liverpool; Percy, from London; Sibene, from Sindham.

November 26.—Echunga, from London; Salliste, from Elsinore; Alexandra, from Boston; Selacius, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide; Mediator, for London; Alhambra (s.), for New Zealand.

November 25.—Sarah Grice, Lanarkshire, for London; Rialto, for Newcastle.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 24.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

November 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 26.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 26.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	No report			No report
Nebo	No report			No report
Waverley	No report			No report
Rockhampton	No report			No report
Hawkwood	No report			No report
Maryborough	No report			No report
Gayndah	No report			No report
Brisbane	Fine			No report
Toowoomba	No report			No report
Port Mackay	No report			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	W. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Grafton	S.W. Fine	30·08	79	NE. Fine
Glen Innes	S.W. Fine			S.W. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·730	58.	W. Dull
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			W. Like storm
Murrurundi	N.W. Fine, clear			N.W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			N.W. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine, clear			No report
Newcastle	E. Fine	29·96	64·5	N.E. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Sydney	E.N.E. Fine	29·920	66·4	N.E. Fine
South Head	N.E. Fine			N.E. Fine
Wollongong	N.E. Fine			N.E. Fine
Kiama	N.E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Fine.	27·792	68·0	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	W. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, warm			W. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			S.E. Fine
Orange	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Young	Calm. Fine			S.W., fresh. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W., fresh. Fine			W. Fresh. Fine
Urana	S. Fine			S. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine, clear	29·736	76·3	S., light. Fine
Hay	S.W. Fine, calm			S. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Balranald	S.W. Fine, cool			S.S.W. Fine, warm
Euston				No report
Wentworth	S.W. Fresh, fine			No report
Goulburn	W. Fine			W.S.W. Fine, warm
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			S.W. Fine
Araluen	S.E. Cloudy			S.E. Fine cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy, fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Dull
Yass	E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	No report.			No report
Kiandra	No report			No report
Albury	Calm. Fine, cool	29·434	62·2	Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SW. Fine, showery	30·34.	61	No report
Queenscliff	S.S.W. Cloudy	30·05	62	No report
Cape Schanck	S.S.W. Cloudy	29·72	60	No report
Cape Otway	S.W. Fresh, fine	29·815	55	No report
Portland	S. Fresh, cloudy	30·130	60	No report
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	S.W. Fine	30·186	60	No report
Adelaide	S. Cloudy, rain	29·800	64	No report.

STONING A HORSE TO DEATH.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Henry Hughes brought into Bathurst a valuable chesnut yearling filly, which he placed for safety in one of the pens belonging to Messrs. Croaker and Co.'s horse bazaar. Leaving her there, he went with his brother to tea, and on returning found the animal in the corner of the pen dead. Some vagabonds of boys had, during his absence, amused themselves by pelting the filly with stones, and carrying on their fiendish amusement with increasing brutality, at last dashed out the animal's brains. All inquiry as to the names of the young ruffians has been fruitless, and Mr. Hughes has consequently to put up with a most serious loss, as the animal was thoroughbred—her dam being one of Mr. John Lee's Little John mares and her sire the well-known horse Pr[illegible]tector—and worth fully £50.—*Bathurst Times*, November 24.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 36" East. 1866.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 3h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·071	62·6	91	S.W.		0·1	10	0·9	7·0
P.M. 3	·052	62·1	85	S. by W.	23	2·6	10		
„ 9	·161	59·6	81	S.	13	0·8	10		9·0
Mean	30·088	61·4	85·7		18	1·1	10·0		8·0

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·111.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 66·9 | Sun—maximum .... 118·7
Minimum .... 61·2 | Grass—minimum .... 60·3

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date=34·1 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years=51·8 inches. Rain at 9 a.m. on the 25th 0·1.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·920	66·4	67	E.N.E.	0·1	1	68·5	56·0	0
GRAFTON*		29·908	74·0	58	S.W.	1·0	2	83·0	66·0	0
NEWCASTLE	132	29·946	67·1	64	N.E.	1·0	2	68·5	52·2	0
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·031	63·5	81	N.E.	0·2	5	75·2	56·4	0
KIANDRA†	4640									
DENILIQUIN	410	30·046	64·0	51	S.	4·0	0	80·1		0

(At 9 a.m.; maximum, minimum and rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level. † Line interrupted.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER 27TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	16.10	21 4 S.	4 49	6.47
MOON	8 42	14·8 N.	11 35 p.m.	9.13 a.m.
MERCURY	17.31	24·56 S.	5.56 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
VENUS	17.44	26·12 S.	6.5 a.m.	8.37 p.m.
MARS	8.11	22 29 N.	10.51 p.m.	8 45 a.m.
JUPITER	20·7	20·52 S.	8 44 a.m.	10·42 p.m.
SATURN	15.2	15 0 S.	3.39 a.m.	5 19 p.m.

Moon's age, 19·6 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 11h. 44m., p.m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

The following formal motions were agreed to:—by Mr. WILSON, that the House, on Wednesday next, go into committee, to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to prohibit the dredging for or taking of oysters during certain months of the year; by Mr. MACLEAY for the printing of a petition against the Matrimonial Causes Bill, from the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the District of St. Patrick, Sydney.

The Coal Fields Regulation Bill, and the Presbyterian College Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The House having gone into committee, a resolution was agreed to affirming the expediency of introducing a bill to establish Municipalities.

The House then went into committee of supply.

The committee resumed with the consideration of the estimate for the Legislative Council. Mr. DRIVER moved that the item of £1200, the salary of the President of the Legislative Council, be reduced by the sum of £200. Mr. BUCHANAN declined to be a party to a piecemeal retrenchment. Mr. DE SALIS and Mr. R. STEWART supported the motion. Mr. PARKES doubted the policy of interfering with these high official salaries. The motion was negatived by 17 to 9. Mr. DE SALIS moved that the entire vote be reduced by the sum of £451, being the amount of the reduction originally proposed. The motion was negatived. The estimate of £5828 was agreed to as submitted.

In the estimate of £8153 for the department of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. DRIVER moved that the item of £1200, the salary of the Speaker, be reduced by the sum of £200. The motion was negatived. Mr. DE SALIS moved that the estimate be reduced by the sum of £540, being the amount of the reduction originally proposed. The amendment was negatived. The estimate, as submitted, was agreed to.

In the estimate of £1056 for the joint establishment of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, Mr. SUTHERLAND moved that the estimate be omitted altogether. The motion was negatived by 23 to 7. The estimate as submitted was agreed to.

The estimates of £1711 for the Parliamentary Library, and £3930 for the department of the Chief Secretary, were agreed to.

In the estimate of £5544, Mr. DRIVER moved that the estimate be reduced by the sum of £1000. Motion was negatived by 22 to 7. Mr. DRIVER moved that the estimate be reduced by the sum of £500. The motion was negatived by 21 to 6.

In the estimate of £3500 for the Naval Brigade, Mr. EGAN moved that the item of £170, the salary of the gunnery instructor, Sydney, be reduced by the sum of £50. The motion was carried by 18 to 15.

In the estimate of £138,996 for Police, Mr. DRIVER moved that the estimate be reduced by the sum of £10,000. The motion was opposed by Mr. PARKES and Mr. FORSTER on the ground that the proposed reduction was inequitable. The motion was negatived by 24 to 10. The estimate, as proposed, was agreed to.

The following estimates were agreed to:—£7700 for gold and escort, and £270 for gold receivers.

In the estimate of £61,162, for gaols and penal establishments, Mr. DRIVER moved that the item of £100, the salary of visiting surgeon at Parramatta gaol, be reduced by £22. The amendment was negatived by 19 to 12. Mr. J. STEWART moved that the item of £40, the salary of the Church of England chaplain at Parramatta gaol, be reduced by the sum of £15. The motion was negatived by 23 to 7. Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item of £75, the salary of the visiting magistrate of Berrima gaol. The motion was negatived by 21 to 11. The estimate was agreed to.

The following estimates were agreed to:—£23,987 for lunatic asylums, £2160 for the vaccine institution, £4507 for the department of the Auditor-General, £12,470 for the department of the Registrar-General.

In the estimate of £1600 for the Observatory, Mr. J. STEWART moved that the item of £600—the salary of the astronomer—be reduced by the sum of £300. The motion was negatived by 22 to 4. Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item of £300, the salary of the assistant to the astronomer. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived by 20 to 6. The estimate, as proposed, was carried by 20 to 6.

The following Estimates were agreed to:—£500 for the Museum, £1300 for the department of the Colonial Agent, £90,600 for public instruction.

Mr. DRIVER then moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. The motion was negatived by 20 to 3.

The following estimate was agreed to:—£10,000 for reformatory and industrial schools.

The chairman was then ordered to report progress, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday next.

The resolutions from Committee of Ways and Means were received and agreed to.

At 12 o'clock, attention was called to the state of the House, and there not being a quorum present, the SPEAKER declared the House adjourned.

PEOPLE are beginning to ask how these scenes in the Legislative Assembly are to end. There is no public body in the community whose members are so regardless of order, the obligations of mutual courtesy or of the decencies of speech as that which professes to represent the whole people. All that we have ever said or thought in reference to the diffusion of the suffrage and the absolute freedom of choice never contemplated half this disorder or disgrace. It was expected, indeed, that men would be returned with extreme opinions, that they would be in violent antagonism with past systems and vested interests;—that they would often propose measures from which more prudent statesmen would be disposed to shrink. But it was thought nevertheless that there would be a cautious observance of order from a principle of self-esteem—from that pride which induces men to contradict, by their self-control and watchful reserve, the disparaging prophecies respecting them. It is, however, to be remarked that it is not always persons whose inferior education or relations in life may render them ignorant of the duties of courtesy or of the necessity for observing the laws of a deliberative assembly who do these things. It is not they who have most distinguished themselves as offenders; but amongst those who have appeared conspicuous are persons of education, and who have none of those excuses therefore which result from brutal ignorance or social discontent. The allusion to the dispute in which, so many years ago, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was involved, was ungenerous and unjust. That mistake was visited with excess of censure at the time, and has been effaced by a career of distinguished talent and unimpeached integrity. The language employed in the Assembly from time to time would create a breach of the peace if used in the streets. Indeed it has been said repeatedly by themselves that they have only been restrained by the presence of the SPEAKER from making bitter words the prelude of violent deeds—and going from the brutalities of speech to the brutalities of pugilism. To say the truth there are some cases where the strong repugnance we feel to a pugilistic encounter is partly neutralised, and when the mind has a sort of sympathy with that mode of correction.

If people will not observe rule and law: if they will give license to their tongues beyond the power of human endurance; if they will take advantage of the peculiar position and circumstances, or former intimacy, to utter exasperating innuendos or vindictive threats, what is to be done? Law says that they must be coerced by authority: that those who suffer from their wrongdoing must appeal to the justice of the body with which they are connected, or outside its precincts to the correction of the Courts. Human nature wishes for some more prompt and effective correction, for some means by which the license of the tongue should be stayed and the virulence of the passion should be punished. None would deprecate more than we should recourse to such measures of reprisal, but we point out what a tendency there is to violence when law fails and usage is no longer effective—when the courtesies of life are recklessly violated, and when all the decencies of station and office are forgotten; when the tongue allows itself an unlimited discretion to say all that it is impossible to hear without resentment. There is thus awakened in the human mind a kind of sinister complaisance with those methods of treatment by which brutality has been sometimes if not corrected at least cowed and kept down.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have passed over these episodes in legislation, if such they may be called, when legislation itself has been the real episode. We have not been disposed to misrepresent, or exaggerate, and our reporters have often concealed what has disgraced the House, and rendered it worse than a bear garden. We are perfectly well aware that religious animosities leave no room for moral sentiments, and that the fervour of fiery zeal often bursts out in cursing and blasphemy. It is one of the peculiar tendencies of that state of mind where religion is a partisanship and its objects are selfish to produce in the heart and in the speech the most unconquerable hate. But discussions on questions of religion are not, we hope, to be the normal employment of our Legislature. It was expected that when they escaped those storms we should have the advantage of reaction; that they would recollect, with something like shame, their violence, and return to the decencies of life. The result, however, has disappointed all these hopes, and it seems we are to have throughout the session scenes in the House which cast upon the whole—from the SPEAKER to the doorkeeper—a kind of dishonour.

We are not by any means satisfied with the reparation which has been sometimes attempted. Nothing is more certain than the authority of an Assembly having a legal origin to control its proceedings, and to do what is necessary for the preservation of order. In the House of Commons if any man acted as several have done in the Assembly, and refused the reparation which ought always to be demanded, but which ought not always to be accepted without penalty, he would be expelled, and thus steps taken to ascertain from his constituents whether they are prepared to revive a power so grievously abused. We are well aware that in this direction we are liable to a tyrannical use of power in the House, but it is the nature of abuse carried to a certain point to establish a despotism. There are certain things which are essential to existence, and among these is the observance of order. If by a proper deference to the authority of the Chair, this cannot be realised, then measures more severe must be resorted to, or otherwise there is an end of a deliberative assembly. It might be in the power of a dozen persons to create a continual distraction. The violence which arises from drunkenness or from that excitement which has all the effects of such excess, is now said to be one of the most common exhibitions in the House after a certain hour. The only way to cure this mischief, if it be not immediately arrested, is for a majority to decide to meet early in the morning instead of late at night, and to close their sittings before the disturbers of the peace are in their cups.

It is perhaps the duty of the Press to leave much unveiled—to spare the colony the disrepute of proceedings that wound itself. But there are some persons who by persevering in their evil course render disguise impossible. You shut up a drunkard in a cell—but his blasphemies proclaim his condition.

ALTHOUGH it came to the world at a time when men's attention was deeply absorbed by a war which had altered the balance of power in Europe, the story of the Atlantic telegraph could not fail to inspire interest. Not only are the issues dependent on its success so vast, but the narrative of proceedings is one of the most eventful chapters in the records of industry. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than those of war." It has been said that Prussian ascendancy in the Bohemian wars was due largely to a minute study of details, to a careful foresight of all possible contingencies, and to leaving as little as possible to chance. The success of the Atlantic cable was certainly due to an almost complete prevision of this kind. Even now, when so much has been told as to the details of the preparations, it is difficult to do full justice to all the thought, the care, the patient study, the elaborate experimentation that preceded the final result. In mechanics there is no chance. Results are rigidly and visibly proportioned to effects. The laying of a cable across the ocean was naturally considered a very risky operation, and not the less so because of previous failures. Not a few eminent scientific men had abandoned the idea of success as hopeless, and had favoured the proposed route by way of Iceland and Greenland as giving the only chance of success by dividing the ocean journey into several stages. Yet the risks, however great or many they might be, were capable of statement and separate examination. There were dangers to the cable in its stowage, dangers in the process of paying out, dangers in the process of hauling in, dangers to it when reposing on the ocean bed, dangers when grappling for it and hauling it to the surface. No one mind covered the whole scheme. The study has been practically divided. Sailors, mechanicians, chemists, electricians, manufacturers, have all had a share in it. Success is due to the joint labours of many men and many minds. A great many of the precautions which were taken on the last voyage were not necessary, a great many of the provisions against possible disaster turned out to be superfluous. But it was necessary to be prepared at all points, otherwise good luck and not forethought would have presided over the enterprise.

The failure in the previous year, though it was discouraging to outsiders—seems to have greatly strengthened the confidence of those who had closely studied the project, and that precisely for the very reason that it shewed that risk was being gradually eliminated from the enterprise, and that what remained was more apparent than real. The failure was not due to anything mysterious or unaccountable, which could not be ascertained or guarded against, but to causes which could be defined with precision. The degree of success, too, that was achieved in grappling for the cable was in the highest degree encouraging, and helped to make the prospect even of a sudden snapping of the rope endurable, for the rope, though at the bottom of the sea, could no longer be considered as lost.

The services of the Great Eastern were indisputably of the greatest value to the enterprise. No other vessel in the world could have contained the whole of the cable and all the appliances necessary for the voyage, and to have used two ships would have been found in the highest degree inconvenient and risky. The great ship has found her first great success in connection with this submarine enterprise. Though built with far other aims she has proved unexpectedly serviceable. There may be more work before her of a similar kind, though perhaps hardly enough to furnish remunerative employment. It would not have paid to build the vessel for the purpose, nor will it to keep her in ordinary for occasions of this sort.

The laying of the cable having been a success, and the speaking through it being also a success, the permanence of the communication is now the only point on which anxiety is felt. Short cables, however, have lasted for years, and that in rough waters and exposed to rough usage. There is nothing in mere length that should oppose durability. The last cable too is superior in point of manufacture to any that had previously been made, while the shore ends are remarkably and unusually strong. The deeply-laid portion rests on a very quiet bed. Last year's cable when raised was found not to have been wholly embedded in the ooze. Its weight had only half submerged it, and that half was coloured white. The bottom of the Atlantic seems to be as white as a chalk cliff, and is composed of the debris of innumerable shells. A fine supply of limestone is in course of preparation there for a distant posterity if the world should last long enough for the bed of the Atlantic to be upheaved.

The bottom of the ocean must be very quiet to have made this parti-colouring of the cable so uniform, but there is of course danger of possible disturbance from volcanic action. To meet the danger of the cable getting stretched across submarine valleys, or over jagged rocks, slack has been allowed. But any injury from this cause would have been revealed very soon, and that none has been indicated may be taken as a proof that the cable has a comfortable bed. The cable of 1865, too, seems to give a fair assurance of permanency. In its texture it had not suffered any perceptible injury, and its communicativeness, on being re-established, was found to be quite as great as ever. Its bath of twelvemonths has not in any way deteriorated it. It may be premature to be very confident, but it seems reasonable to assume that the two cables will both last a long time. At any rate, if any defect should develop itself, the electrical tests can determine whereabouts it is, and the grapplers can bring the damaged part to the surface for repairs.

Shareholders are already beginning to count their profits—perhaps before they are hatched. It has been one inducement to enter on the speculation that a year's income would restore all the capital. A single cable by constant work would earn at the rate of £900,000 a year in full work, and the expenses of working are proportionably slight. The two cables give a double capital to pay interest on, and the money for the second was raised on somewhat usurious terms. But even at a reduced tariff, three years of constant and successful work will repay all the outlay, and lay the basis of a fund for the construction of a fresh cable. The company at present holds a monopoly of the right to land cables on the coast of Newfoundland, but rival routes are already talked about, and some of them may be tried.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—By the steamer City of Brisbane, which came in from Brisbane yesterday morning, have arrived Lady Bowen and Miss Bowen. Her Ladyship has been necessitated to seek a change of climate in consequence of ill health.

BALMAIN REGATTA ENTRANCE MEETING.—The committee of the forthcoming regatta met last evening, at the School of Arts, Balmain, for the purpose of receiving entrances. All the events, however, were not filled up, but another opportunity will be given to those who were unable to attend last evening, at the same place to-night. The following were the entrances made:—Watermen: Betsy, R. Trussell; Champion, W. Lennie; Storm Cloud, C. Colebrooke; Mary, C. Bullock. Dingies under canvas: Barb, W. Stephenson; Volunteer, C. Philips; Ariel, W. Housten; Ida, A. W. Blair; Atalanta, Kelly; Lurline, Birkenshaw; Lodora, Holmes; Lizzie, Hyland; Leisure Hour, M'Culloch. In this race the course has been altered to the following: twice over from flagship round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, and round flagship. First-class yachts: No entrances. Second-class yachts: Vivienne, W. O. Gilchrist; Haidee, J. Wilshire; Ella, Captain Richardson; Yachts with centreboards: Charm, C. Croft. Seven-ton Boats: Pysche, L. Herring; Josephine, Freeman. Ballast Boats: None. Pair Oars: Athlete, J. and W. M'Cleer; Barb, Yates and Oatley; Sabrina, Donnelly and Connor. Skiffs under canvas: Emmeline, Buckland; Our Jane, E. Harrison; Snail, Woolnough. This course has also been changed to the following:—Twice over from flagship, round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, and round flagship. Open Boats, 22 feet: Currency Lass, R. Driver; Sybil, Yeomans; Clio, Langford; Royal Oak, Creed; Torment, Graham. Double Sculls: Star, Garvan and Sheridan. Double-banked Boats: There are four entries. Pair Oars, under eighteen: Amy, Roddam and Lloyd; Barb, S. and P. Punch. Pair Sculls in Skiffs: Barb, O'Connelle; Athlete, J. and W. M'Cleer; Sabrina, Donnelly and Connor. All Comers, two pairs sculls in watermen's skiffs: Waratah, Connell and Lyons; Champion, Linnie and Colebrooke; Alabama, J and W. M'Cleer; Caroline, Dunnett and Nash; Star of Australia, Donnelly and Connor. Gig: Astrea, J. Vale. Dingy: Emily, Killion. It will, of course, be understood that where there are not three entries there will be no start. The fine ship Great Pacific, having been placed at the disposal of the committee, was towed up to the entrance to Waterview Bay yesterday afternoon, where she is to act as flagship, and, being a large roomy vessel, she is admirably adapted for the purpose.

ROBBERY WITH ARMS.—News reached town on Thursday, that two armed men were in the neighbourhood of Antonio Creek, Fish River, robbing settlers and travellers. The police were despatched in pursuit, and as the recent rain will no doubt make the track of the thieves plain and distinct, it will probably not be long ere the vagabonds find their way into the lock-up.—*Bathurst Times* of Saturday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—FITZROY WARD.—A large meeting of electors and friends of Mr. Kidman was held at Mr. Black's Hotel, Surry Hills, Mr. Tibbey in the chair. Mr. Kidman addressed the meeting, and answered satisfactorily many questions put to him by electors. It was then proposed and seconded that Mr. Kidman was a fit and proper person to represent the ward, which was carried. A committee was formed to secure the election of Mr. Kidman.

FITZROY WARD.—A large and influential meeting of the electors of the above ward took place at Mr. M'Dermott's, Pine Apple Inn, Fitzroy-street, last evening. Mr. John Hourigan being called to the chair, introduced Mr. Hughes, who gave a clear exposition of his views on matters of municipal interest. Mr. Hughes after satisfactorily answering several questions put by the electors, a large number of names was added to the committee, and all promised their most hearty co-operation in securing the return of Mr. Hughes as alderman of their ward.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND NEGLECT.—An inquiry respecting the death of a young woman named Josephine Reeves, was held before the City Coroner, at his office, yesterday. Constable George Frazer stated that on the evening of the 21st instant he was on duty at Surry Hills; he observed a crowd of persons at the rear of a house, No. 202, Campbell-street; he went down and there saw the deceased, in a very exhausted state; she was lying down outside a water-closet door; he procured a cab and removed her to the Infirmary; she appeared sensible when he first saw her; on their way to the Infirmary she told him she was not married, and further said she had been living in Sydney for nine months, and that she had been living with a Mrs. Brown at Ashfield; she told him that her name was Jane Johnson, and that she had taken shelter in the water-closet as she was very ill; she was quite sober when he found her, and said she was starving. John Reeves, on oath, stated that he was a coach-trimmer, residing at No. 18, Dixon-street; he had viewed the body lying dead in the deadhouse of the Sydney Infirmary, in the presence of the coroner and jury; he was a married man; he was married at St. James's, to one Josephine Dutton, nine years ago, the day the Dunbar was wrecked; her age then was about sixteen years; he did not know where his wife now was; he had not seen her for the last nine or ten months; she had a mark on her head, and a scar from a scald on the left foot; the body of the woman lying dead in the dead house has similar marks on her; but he did not believe it was the body of his wife; for the last nine or ten months his wife had not had anything from him towards her support; he had one child who was for the present staying with its grandmother; the child is about six years old, and had not seen its mother for about two years; on cross-examination by the Coroner, witness stated that the body now lying dead was something like that of his wife. Letitia Pegg stated that she resided with her husband in Crown-lane, Surry Hills; she identified the body now lying in the deadhouse as that of a woman whom she saw taken out of a water-closet off Campbell-street on the evening of the 21st instant; she saw the woman lying at the back of the same water-closet on the morning of the 20th instant; she spoke to her and asked her what she was lying there for, and advised her to leave, as it was not a fit place for her; the woman replied that she was lying there because the sun kept her warm, she further told her (witness) that she came from Bathurst and that she had no one belonging to her in Sydney; when deceased was taken from the closet on the evening of the 21st she appeared in a dying state; witness then asked her name, when she replied that her name was Jane Johnson, and that she came from Maitland; but a young man, Edward Ironsides, who was present, said that he could swear that her maiden name was Josephine Dutton. Senior-sergeant Henry Rawlinson stated that he believed the body to be that of a woman named Josephine Reeves, late wife of a man of the name of John Reeves, a coach-trimmer; he had no doubt of the woman's identity. Dr. Renwick stated that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body which was emaciated to an extreme degree, and bore on it the marks of long-continued exposure and neglect; there were no marks of violence externally visible, except an old cicatrix of burn on the left foot; the immediate cause of death was exhaustion, resulting from acute disease of the lungs and liver, occasioned by exposure and neglect. The jury after deliberation returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, whose name was Josephine Reeves, aged about 25 years, died on the 23rd November, from natural causes, accelerated by exposure and neglect."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—On Monday morning an attempt to commit suicide was made by a Mr. H. Bohm, who was here on a visit from Sydney. About 7 o'clock in the morning he was discovered by a gentleman residing in the house lying on the sofa, to all appearance quite dead, and covered with blood. Dr. O'Doherty was at once sent for, and on examination he found that Mr. Bohm had in the attempt to cut his throat inflicted a frightful wound. Dr. Bell was also soon in attendance, and the wound was plastered up, after which the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to the hospital. The wound was progressing favourably; but on yesterday morning, shortly after 7 o'clock, while the warder's back was turned for a moment, Mr. Bohm—who was evidently watching for an opportunity to escape—rushed out of the ward, jumped over the fence fronting William-street, and precipitated himself into the river. He was seen to rise once by a drayman named William Hoskins, but before he could be rescued he sank again to rise no more alive. The river was dragged all yesterday but the body has not yet been recovered.—*Brisbane Courier*, November 22.

CLARKE'S GANG AGAIN.—Saturday's *Braidwood Dispatch* reports the perpetration of further outrages by the bushrangers on Tuesday night last. At about 9 o'clock three armed men stuck up Ah How's store at Jembaicumbene and stole therefrom, it is reported, a sum of £50. From thence the bushrangers proceeded to Major's Creek and stuck up another Chinese store about 12 o'clock. While the robbers were at this store, a party of police consisting of sergeant Stafford and constable Riley and Smith, happened to be in the neighbourhood on some special duty when they heard of the robbery, and were informed that another party of police had just gone to the scene. Stafford and his men at once rode up to the Chinese camp in the greatest haste, and, as we are informed, arrived just as the robbers were getting upon their horses to depart. Stafford and his men mistook them for the party of police who they were told had just gone before them, and rode up quite close to them, never having the slightest idea but that they were joining some other members of the force, till constable Riley, the foremost man, had a revolver placed right in his face, at a distance of not more than two or three yards, by John Clarke, who fired at him, and said, "Take that you ——." Miraculous to relate, the ball instead of going through his head, was subsequently found lodged in the folds of a woollen comforter he had around his neck. It is stated also—and if such is the case, it is evident how close the weapon was to him—that a portion of his whiskers was singed with the blaze of the pistol. Tom Clarke, the outlaw, almost at the same moment, took deliberate aim at Stafford with his rifle, and fired upon him, but without hitting him. The robbers, it is stated, then made off, and while doing so abused the police in a fearful manner. There were beside the Clarkes, a third man who is suspected to be a new recruit. The police when they had recovered from their astonishment, pursued them, but the fugitives, it is needless to relate, got clear away. It was a fine moonlight night, and the firing was distinctly heard by many persons at the Creek, who were woke up from their slumbers by it. The bushrangers took away from this store also a considerable sum of money, besides store goods.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE ORANGE DISTRICT.—The *Western Examiner* of Saturday states that the prospects of the season are most encouraging. The late showers have left nothing further to be desired in regard to the harvest, which we have every reason to believe will be one of the most abundant we have ever had in this highly favoured district. It is true the times are dull and money scarce, but, with the prospect of an abundant harvest we have good reason to anticipate a decided improvement in commercial matters. Pasturage for sheep is luxuriant, and the stock everywhere throughout the district in fine condition. The general condition of the farming class may be described as one of empty pockets but bright prospects. There is no reason why we should give way to a murmuring spirit. During the past two years our ears were assailed with complaints about the drought. Many who were foremost to indulge in lugubrious forebodings because of the then impending famine, are now almost as loud in their complaints at the crops for being luxuriant. Wheat, say they, will be ruinously low next year and the country will go to the dogs. For our part, we have no sympathy with those grievance-mongers who seem to wage a constant war of complaint against the seasons knowingly, but against the Ruler of the seasons ignorantly. We have, as a people, cause for profound thankfulness to the All-wise disposer of events. And one of the surest ways to procure future is to be thankful for present blessings. We have had the former and the latter rain, and there is every probability that our "floors be full of wheat," and our barns well stored. In the language of sacred metaphor, for "the ears that the locusts hath eaten, the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmer worm," we "shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied," and we trust "praise the name of the Lord." At a time like the present when it does one's heart good to see the face of the country covered with verdure and all nature wearing an aspect of cheerfulness, it is most ungracious cynicism to find fault with the signs of abundance manifest on every hand.

THE BUNYIP ONCE MORE.—It has frequently been reported that a bunyip has been seen in the Murrumbidgee River, and on Sunday morning last, as Messrs. R. Davis and M'Jannett, who went down to the Cavan crossing-place to fish, were examining their lines they saw what they supposed to be the oft-spoken of bunyip. Mr. Davis, who was the first to see it, describes it as being much larger than a young calf, with a great bushy head, thick lips, and ears longer than any blood-hound; its body was round and smooth, and about eighteen inches broad. It first made its appearance above water at a distance of not more than forty yards from where they had made their camp for the night previous and swam to the opposite bank, getting out on a sand bank in the midst of weeds and young oak trees, which only prevented his awe-struck spectators from crossing the river and making an attempt to effect his capture.—*Goulburn and Yass Argus*, November 24.

MR. R. F. STUBBS begs to call the attention of the trade to his sale, this day, of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.—ADV.

CHRISTMAS Fruits, Christmas Fruits, Christmas Fruits, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of wholesale and retail grocers, buyers for the interior, storekeepers, and others, to his sale, this day, Tuesday, 27th November, 1866, at 11, at the Australian Bonded Stores, invoice of superior currants, fine Eleme raisins, muscatel raisins, candied peel, Albert sardines, pickles, salad oil, Price's Belmont and foreign candles, &c. For further particulars, see advertisements in this day's issue.—ADV.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BATHURST.

MONDAY, 9 P.M.

The aboriginal called Spider, who was sentenced to death at the last Assizes for rape, was executed this morning inside the gaol. He was calm and firm in demeanour, and his death was instantaneous.

Cattle sold to-day at prices ranging from £3 10s. to £5 17s.

HARTLEY.

MONDAY, 3 P.M.

Two men, named Moran and James Smith, who have been sticking up in the vicinity of Hartley during the last week, were apprehended on Saturday night at the Blue Mountain Inn, by constable Brown.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 7.30 P.M.

It is rumoured that there is something wrong with the racehorse Falcon.

A meeting is to be held this evening, Mr. Kyte in the chair, to petition the Executive in favour of Burke, whose execution is postponed till Thursday.

A Roman Catholic Church at Dandenong was consecrated yesterday.

Business is active. Sales of Adelaide town flour were made at £13 10s. to £14; country, £12 10s. to £13 10s. Chilian wheat, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.

Exchange on England is at par.

The Warrior, from San Francisco, brings dates to 9th September. The Victor was loading for the colonies, on the owner's account. The Bertha had sailed for Sydney, with 6376 sacks of wheat. The Vortigern was engaged for Adelaide via Los Angelos. Flour was 4 dollars 76 cents to 4 dollars 87 cents; half extra, 5 dollars 12 cents; half to fine, 9 dollars 25 cents.

Mauritius dates to 23rd October have been received per Racer. Low sugars are expected to be dearer, owing to orders for England.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY, 8 P.M.

ARRIVED.—Alexandra, ship, from Boston; Vision, from Sydney; Ann, from Newcastle; John Banks, ship, from Leith; Sabrina, from the Baltic.

The Sabrina brings 534 standards of deals, consigned to Joshua, Brothers, of Melbourne.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY, 7.30 P.M.

The election for the vacancy in the Legislative Council is now going on, with little or no excitement.

Mr. Ormerod has refused to stand for Victoria, and Mr. Umpheestone has consented.

The Hon. J. Baker is appointed Major of Volunteers, vice Sellars, insolvent.

A great open air meeting is to be held in Victoria Square, on the Mayoralty question.

Mr. J. B. Scott, squatter on the Murray, insolvent, has obtained a first class certificate, which is suspended for one month, to allow the Sydney creditors to take action.

There are large supplies of fat cattle in the market; good to prime fetch, £8 12s. to £10 3s. Fat sheep in brisk demand, wethers shorn, 10s. to 13s.

A parcel of 1100 bags sugar ex Aldinga sold at auction at an advance on previous prices.

The corn market is very firm, wheat, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.; flour, £11 10s. to £13; both scarce and in good request.

ARRIVAL.—Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION: PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting, having for its object the adoption and extension of the Saturday half-holiday amongst the retail traders of Sydney, was held last night in the Prince of Wales Theatre. The house was densely crowded in every part—pit, boxes, and gallery. About three thousand persons were present. The chair was taken at half-past 7 o'clock, by Sir Alfred Stephen, the Chief Justice. His Honor was supported on the stage-platform by the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.; the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.L.A.; Mr. E. M. Stephen, Mr. David Jones, Mr. James Thompson, Mr. George Wise, Mr. Windeyer, M.L.A., Mr. Joseph, M.L.A., Dr. Bland, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, the Revs. Messrs. H. King, G. Vidal, Saliniere, Moreton, T. Smith, Stack, and Allworth; the Rev. A. Thomson, the Rev. Messrs. J. E. Vetch, T. Johnson, and S. Humphries; the Rev. J. Sharp, the Rev Mr. Voller, the Rev. Messrs. Amos, and W. Kelynack; the Rev. A. B. Davis, Captain Daynes, Mr. W. Fairfax, and many other influential citizens. The dress circle was reserved for ladies, of whom many hundreds were present.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had just received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, who was to have moved the first resolution. Mr. Parkes was unable to leave the Legislative Assembly. He had also received a letter of apology from the Rev. Dr. Steel, who also was unable to attend owing to unavoidable engagements. The Rev. Alfred Stephen had also forwarded a letter to the same effect, and Mr. Justice Faucett was likewise unavoidably absent. All these gentlemen expressed their warmest sympathy with the movement, and heartily wished that it might be successful. The Chairman especially regretted the absence of his Excellency the Governor, and said that he had his Excellency's express permission to state that the object for which we were assembled had his warmest sympathy, and that, if he could have attended, he would have done so and supported the movement to the utmost of his power. (Loud cheers.) Coming more immediately to the object of the meeting, the chairman remarked that it was to promote and extend as far as might be the benefit of the usual half-holiday on Saturdays to all classes of retail traders. He need hardly say that he was favourable to the object, or he should not be here. (Cheers.) But in the particular position that he was honoured by being permitted to occupy, he should best discharge his duty by simply stating in a very general way what was the benefit likely to arise from the granting of this great boon, and but suggesting a few difficulties and objections which he had no doubt would be effectively answered by the speakers who were to address the meeting in the course of the evening. He believed that there never was any great object accomplished to which objections were not in the outset raised, and in respect to which difficulties, real or fanciful, were not propounded. He was not aware that it could be said with truth that this movement was an exception; or that this boon if conceded would not be one which might be attended with some difficulty. The practice of paying wages on a Saturday evening has become almost inveterate, and he believed that it appeared to those who most supported the objects of the movement—as it certainly did appear to himself—that this was one difficulty which we must if possible succeed in removing. One of the resolutions to be submitted had reference to that matter, and he had no doubt that the gentleman to whom it would entrusted would be able to show with very good reason why the change should be made. He was one of those who thought that the change could be effected, and that it would be highly beneficial if accomplished. (Cheers.) There was also a difficulty arising out of the shopping of the labouring classes; but it struck him that the one difficulty was very much interwoven with and depended upon the other. If that were so, the removing of the cause—the payment of wages on Saturday—all that you desired might be accomplished. It appeared to him to be probable that if the wages were paid on Thursday or Friday, there need not be Saturday evening shopping. (Applause.) Many persons might not be able to do their shopping excepting on one evening in the week—whether it be Saturday or any other evening—but the present object was simply to obtain Saturday afternoon. If evening shopping was to be done, there was no necessity for it to be done on the Saturday. He was very sanguine that great benefits would result from the half-holiday on Saturday afternoons, but he would leave this part of the question to be dealt with by those who were to follow. It might be said that there was a great number of labouring men who, if the wages were paid on the Friday evening, would take not only the afternoon but the whole of Saturday as a holiday; and it was also objected that if the holiday were obtained those who were put in possession of it might not devote the afternoon to improvement and recreation, but that they might simply spend it in idleness that the Sunday might not in any degree be reverenced, or the sanctuary better attended than now. He thought that those objections admitted of a very easy answer. He thought that the half-holiday was likely to be highly beneficial. In a late trial that he presided at in the Supreme Court between an assistant draper and his employer, there were some rather startling revelations made; but there was none that impressed itself more upon his mind and feelings than the fact of the late hours at which employés were kept at work. He ascertained that, in a great majority of the drapery establishments of this town, young men and women were expected to contract in writing to attend weekly, without exception, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, and that on Saturdays they had to attend until 11 and half-past 11 o'clock at night. That was a strange "Cotter's Saturday Night"—a very unprofitable preparation for the duties of the morrow. During the week, how on earth were the persons to obtain any recreation, to say nothing of improvement, and a reasonable quantity of exercise and fresh air? A system that exacted so much from the energies and toil of men during so many hours ought, if possible, to be changed, and we were met to-night to consider whether it could not be changed without injury to other classes of the community, and if so to resolve that it should be done. (Cheers.) The mere statement of the fact brought home conviction to every mind and heart, and if it could be done it ought to be done at once. It might be said with truth by many that they had scarcely the means of attending the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and that they were led to resort to recreation on the only day on which it was possible. Now if you did nothing more, give to the hundreds and thousands to whom the change related an opportunity of attending worship on the Sunday, and thus prevent them from excusing their non-attendance on the ground of inability. If you enabled only one or two hundred to do that which was felt to be right, and which, as he was informed, many now did not do as they had not the means, great benefit would result. He enjoyed a holiday as much as any man; those with whom he was connected got the holiday, and he wanted to know why any man in the community should not enjoy that which he received so much benefit from. (Cheers.) Those more immediately interested might attend to the duties of the Sabbath, and make a good use of the benefits that it was sought to confer upon them, or they might not; that was their own concern. It was our duty to remove this stumbling block—this oppression, for it was nothing less. (Loud cheers.) He could not tell in what way it came about that this half-holiday movement was begun, but excepting amongst the retail drapers of Sydney, it was almost universal. He had endeavoured to find out how it came about in that tolerably large wholesale and retail establishment over which he presided, but had not been able to do so. (Loud laughter.) He believed, however, that we were indebted to it to that very much maligned, but exceedingly useful and acute class of men, the attorneys, who stole a march over their clients and the Judges in this particular. All honour to them if they did. He did not think that their clients were the worse for it, and he was sure that he was not. The barristers, who, as everybody knew, were highly courteous, followed suit, and the Judges and officers of the Court found themselves deserted. The example of the legal fraternity was followed by the Legislature, and now, while we were enjoying ourselves in various ways in Sydney on Saturday afternoon, the members of the Legislative Assembly were very properly playing quoits and leap frog on the Nepean. (Great laughter.) He had no doubt that it did them good, and was glad that they got it, but he wished to see every one of them try and extend to their fellow subjects that which they enjoyed. He did not see why this movement should be confined to drapers. He heard with great pleasure that three of the large drapery establishments of Sydney had resolved to set a grand example—(loud cheers)—and if we might judge of the number of persons who were likely to benefit by this movement, it would not be less than 240, of whom fifty were of the better sex. He had no conception that there were so many hundreds of his fellow-townsmen who had to toil and labour in closely confined shops, from nine in the morning until ten o'clock, and on Saturdays eleven o'clock at night. He hoped that by the co-operation of the public, masters who might be indifferent or opposed to the movement would have to give way. He hoped, however, that when the case was fairly stated there would be few who would oppose, and he trusted that they would have better feeling, and give way of their own accord. He trusted that those who lead the fashions would undertake not to shop on Saturday afternoon, for fashion once established was a tolerably powerful stimulus. If no one went to the shops they would not be kept open. Several ladies of Sydney had already signed a paper that they would do no shopping on Saturday afternoons. He held it in his hand, and would read it to the meeting:—

Sydney, 26th November, 1866.

Believing that the exemption of persons employed in business establishments, whether as assistants to drapers or other traders, from labour on the afternoon and evening of every Saturday, would tend to benefit not only those so employed, but also, in no small degree, the community, the undersigned have resolved not to transact any shopping business (necessary marketing excepted) after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

This engagement was signed by Lady Young, Miss Dalton, Mrs. Frederick Darley, Mrs. Philip King, Miss Macarthur, Mrs. Edward Aspinall, Mrs. Barker (of Bishopscourt), Mrs. Alloway, Mrs. S. A. Joseph, Mrs. Charles Kemp, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Moreton, Mrs. and the Misses Lawson, Mrs. Edward Cox, Mrs. M'Leod, Lady John Taylour, Mrs. James Fairfax, Mrs. Shadforth, Lady and the Misses Stephen, Mrs. and Miss Boyd, Mrs. and the Misses Belisario, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, Mrs. Henry Stephen, Mrs. Thomas Mort, Mrs. Icely, Miss Jacob, Mrs. and Miss Allen (Toxteth Park), Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, Mrs. Henry Mort, the Misses Gosling, Mrs. Edye Manning, Mrs. and Miss Armitage, Mrs. Archibald Walker, Mrs. Colonel Waddy, Mrs. D. F. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Deas Thomson, Mrs. O'Malley Clarke, Miss Wyld, Lady Manning, Mrs. Septimus Stephen, Mrs. George King, Miss King, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Wingate, Mrs. Isaacs, Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe, Miss Dangar, Miss Florence Smith, Mrs. Robert Towns, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Henry Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Moore, Mrs. Benjamin Darley, Mrs. and Miss Forster, and Mrs. Archie Cox. Altogether the number of the names was about seventy, but that was only a commencement. He would now call upon the Secretary to read the report.

The Secretary, Mr. A. OGILVIE, then read the following

REPORT.

The committee of the Saturday Half-holiday Association deem it necessary to present to this meeting a brief report of the origin of the movement in aid of which this meeting has been called, and to state to what extent the Saturday half-holiday movement has already received the sanction and support of retail traders of Sydney.

Being aware of the great advantages which many of their fellow-citizens enjoy in having the Saturday afternoon for recreation from the cares and responsibilities of business, and looking to the many privileges which their fellow-labourers have obtained in London and the principal cities of the United Kingdom, by the extension of the Saturday half-holiday, a deputation of the employees of the leading drapery establishments in this city, met to consider how they might obtain for their class some abridgment of the hours of weekly labour. A committee having been appointed from that meeting, they drew up the following petition, and presented it to the respective firms named.

(The Secretary here read the petition signed by 239 persons.)

The deputations appointed to present the petitions to these respective firms had the gratification of at once receiving their cordial sympathy with the object sought for, and speedily a most satisfactory and unconditional agreement on the part of these three firms to inaugurate the movement by closing their establishments on the first Saturday of January at 1 o'clock, p.m. The committee hereby tender their thanks for the liberal and encouraging support which the firms of Messrs. David Jones and Co., Farmer, Painter, and Pope, and Thompson and Giles have accorded to the movement.

The committee also desire publicly to acknowledge the generous and voluntary services rendered by the members of these firms in making a personal canvas throughout the other drapery establishments of the city, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of the trade generally. The committee rejoice to learn that a general disposition exists to support the movement, provided an agreement can be arranged to the mutual benefit of those more directly concerned.

A personal canvas having been made by the committee throughout various branches of the retail traders in the city, a general and anxious desire was expressed by the proprietors of the several establishments visited to make the 1 o'clock movement universal, if a mutual arrangement can be made by each branch of trade to sustain the movement permanently.

Those firms which have expressed themselves favourable to the movement, and who may be desirous to aid in carrying it into effect, are invited to send their names to the chairman before the close of this meeting, or to the secretary of the Association.

As the universal and permanent success of the Saturday half-holiday must, in a great measure, depend upon the support and sympathy of the public, and more particularly on the co-operation of the ladies of Sydney and suburbs, the committee earnestly appeal to the ladies to encourage this great social and philanthropic reform by doing all in their power to make the practice of shopping after 1 o'clock on Saturday as unnecessary and unpopular as possible, and by extending their patronage to those firms which sustain the movement, enable many hundreds of toiling men and women to participate in a needful rest and recreation.

To all employers of labour the committee would earnestly appeal, believing that they could greatly remove the necessity for Saturday afternoon shopping, by making arrangements for paying their employes on an earlier day in the week, thereby giving them an opportunity to make their purchases before Saturday.

In conclusion, the committee hope that all classes of the community will recognise the moral, social, and physical advantages likely to result from this movement, and accord to it their warmest encouragement and support, and when the Saturday afternoon becomes more devoted to recreation, the rest and sanctity of the Sabbath will become better observed.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved the first resolution. Mr. Parkes was to have proposed it, but his duties in the Legislative Assembly rendered it impossible that he could attend. The able statements of the Chief Justice left but comparatively little for him to say. He was quite sure that all would acknowledge the interest which his Honor had taken in this movement, and the ability with which he had promoted it. (Loud cheers.) The resolution which he had to move was,—"That this meeting, recognising the moral, social, and physical advantages arising from the adoption of the Saturday half-holiday, learns with satisfaction from the secretary's report that three of the largest drapery firms have consented to close their establishments, on and after Saturday, 5th January, at 1 o'clock, and cordially commends to all employers the importance of granting so great a boon to their employés." He need not tell them that there was something in the climate which rendered an arrangement such as that now sought to be carried out still more necessary in this colony than in the mother country. (Applause.) The heat and confinement in places of business in this city, especially in summer was far more calculated to wear out the strongest constitution than the climate of England, and if the movement had been successful there, still greater reasons might be urged for the adoption of the arrangement here. The physical health of the body politic would be thereby greatly promoted, for the young men required for the renovation of their jaded faculties, both physical and intellectual, a little relaxation and relief by breathing the fresh air of the surrounding country. (Cheers.) The smallest allotment that could be made for the purpose was the one now asked for—half a holiday every Saturday. (Applause.) If we keep young men and women cooped up in places of business as at present, how would they ever be fitted for the duties of the Sabbath? They would be tempted to encroach on the day of rest for recreation, and would be unwilling to lend their aid in assisting to train up for a better world the younger members of our community. (Cheers.) This movement, he understood, originated among the drapers' assistants, but it was not by any means intended to apply exclusively to them. There was a whole series of trades that would contribute their hundreds and thousands of employés who were interested. He was quite sure that if the whole community entered heartily into the matter, there would be no diminution in the amount of labour contributed by the employés of the different establishments as compared with what was obtained at present. (Applause.) The chairman must allow him to say that the law which he so ably administered was powerless in the matter. We could not allow the liberty of the subject to be interfered with, and, however willing the heads of some establishments might be to give the half-holiday on Saturdays, any evil disposed, niggardly, avaricious person among the employers might neutralise the efforts of those who were willing to aid in this matter. Another power must be invoked to carry out this great reform—he referred to a power which was most effective in its operations, and was stronger than manhood suffrage—the power of womanhood suffrage. (Loud cheers.) If we could only get the ladies to give their vote and interest in this matter, we should never have cause to despair of success. Let them do the shopping before one o'clock on Saturdays, and do their utmost to induce others to comply with the request of this meeting. The movement at home was headed by a long list of noble and influential ladies, and from the list that the hon. chairman had read this evening, we had no reason to fear that the ladies of this colony would lag behind. (Cheers.) A very slight change in the arrangements of families would effect all that was necessary to render the movement, as he trusted it would be, entirely successful.

The Rev. A. B. DAVIS (Hebrew Rabbi) seconded the resolution, and in doing so, appositely applied the language of a remarkable passage in the writings of the great philosopher Bacon, with a view to expressing the satisfaction he felt in the presence of that large concourse of persons, who were all animated by love for their fellow beings, and desirous that they should have a half-holiday which would prepare them for the duties of the ensuing week. The resolution assumed that they were all agreed in recognising the moral, social, and physical advantages likely to arise from the adoption of such a very necessary degree of recreation, and he felt glad indeed that such should be the case. That relaxation was indispensable, both for the mind and body, after a certain amount of mental and bodily labour, was an axiom which all were ready to admit, the truth and significance of which it was idle to question. It was a rule of the Jesuits that every student in their schools, after two hours' application of the mind, required a proper space for recreation, and experience had shown that a due observance of that rule was not only conducive to health but also to the healthful development of the mental faculties. The Senate of Rome, they were told, also made it a rule that after the tenth hour no new subject should be entered upon. But here, that wise rule of the Roman Senate was utterly disregarded, for they found that the shop assistants of the drapers, early as they began their work in the morning, were often kept sedulously employed long after the eleventh hour of the night. Dugald Stewart and Macintosh were men who ranked deservedly amongst the foremost men of their day in the paths of science, and yet it was on record that they knew how to enjoy their moments of recreation, and had even been seen, on one occasion, emulously engaged in the task of balancing peacocks feathers upon their noses. (Laughter and applause). By Seneca, too, in ancient times, and by the grave and melancholy Johnson in later times, the appointed hours of relaxation were estimated at their proper value and duly enjoyed. Johnson, as they knew, used to delight in meeting with congenial associates, where all could unbend from more serious thoughts, and pleasantly enjoy themselves; and on one of these occasions he was reported to have said—when some man of less cultivated mind was intruding himself upon their company—"Silence, let us be grave; here is a fool coming." (Laughter.) [The reverend gentleman then quoted from a lecture delivered by Sir J. F. Herschell, enforcing the good policy and necessity of a proper provision for amusement, and proceeded]—Turning more immediately to the purpose of the resolution, he said it might be thought that, as a minister of another faith—one which kept the Sabbath—he might perhaps be inclined to advocate the Saturday holiday on religious grounds. Such, however, was not the case. He came there to advocate it on grounds which were common to them all as men—(cheers)—and ardently did he hope that what had been so well set agoing by three noble firms, and so kindly supported by influential ladies, would be fully carried into effect. In the *Herald* of that day they would find the letter of an employer, who laid it down that if the employers gave their employés a holiday on the Saturday afternoons they ought to be allowed to deduct one-twelfth from their salaries. Now that struck him as being a most preposterous argument. (Cheers.) It would be to the employers' interest that the party employed should have due time allowed him to reinvigorate his exhausted energies, and prepare himself for fresh labours. [Interruptions from somebody in the gallery.] He was prepared to prove this. Too often young men now went to their work on Monday morning, pale and dispirited, who, if he had had such bodily recreation on the Saturday afternoon as would not unfit him for the religious duties of the following day, might otherwise have been found ready to begin their weekly round of duty with an increased zeal and cheerfulness. It did not follow that the sacrifice of a portion of this one day would be found to militate against a fair amount of success in mercantile affairs. They saw that there were numbers of the Hebrew persuasion who had, practically, only five days of labour in the week, and yet many of these contrived to get themselves as good a position as those who worked on six. (Cheers.) How was that? He believed it was because they found themselves able to keep their heads cool, and had, by due and stated times for rest and recreation, been enabled to look upon the debtor and creditor side of their affairs, and wisely to carry out their business plans. They saw many hundreds who went on Sundays to their respective places of worship and prepared themselves for the efficient discharge of their weekly duties. On the other hand, they saw this picture too often reversed. And what other result could they anticipate than this: If persons were not allowed time to get fresh air and to enjoy that relaxation which the nature of their constitution demanded at suitable times, it was only to be expected that they would take the recreation they required on the day which should be given to their Great Father above. (Loud cheers.) If the ladies of Sydney at large would only follow the example which had been so nobly set the movement could not fail of success. He trusted that those who had attended that meeting would earnestly bestir themselves in support of the principles put forth in the resolution which he had now the honour to second. (Cheers.)

The question having been stated,

A citizen in the body of the hall, who gave his name as George Atkinson, here proposed an amendment. He thought they were asking for too much—too much for them to expect to get. The boon they desired was too great for them to have all at once. He moved, as an amendment,—"That the shops be requested to close at 6 o'clock in the summer time, and not to light up at all in the winter." The three firms which had originated the movement deserved great praise for what they had done, but how long they would keep to it was another thing.

This amendment, which appeared to contemplate an earlier closing every night of the week, was very badly received by the meeting, who hissed and shouted at the speaker when he attempted to get a hearing.

The amendment was not seconded, but Dr. AARON next attempted to address the meeting. As, however, it was apparently supposed that that gentleman was seconding Mr. Atkinson's amendment, he was not allowed to be heard. From what he did say in the hearing of the reporters, he seemed to be strongly in favour of the original motion. He retired after several ineffectual attempts.

The resolution was put and carried. Many hundreds of hands were held up for it. For Mr. Atkinson's amendment Mr. Atkinson voted alone—in what the chairman pleasantly designated "the glorious minority of one."

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN moved the next resolution, which was as follows,—"That, although the movement is ostensibly commenced by the drapers, it might be at once extended to many branches of trade, without prejudice to public convenience and the vested interests of business; and this meeting pledges itself to assist and support any general movement for closing shops on Saturdays at 1 o'clock." The speaker said he was unprepared to speak on the occasion, but felt that the subject was one which required less of speaking than of such support as might be seen to be furnished by the mighty influence of such a meeting. He had long felt a strong interest on the subject, and had consulted with his friend Mr. Allen, on the propriety of going round to the large drapery firms to ask them to coincide with his views on the matter. If they had known that Mr. Jones would have been so accessible they would have tried him before. For himself he freely admitted that he greatly enjoyed his Saturday's holiday, and greatly desired that others at present less favoured should have the same privilege. He did not believe if they did get this half-holiday carried out, that the salaries of the employés would be reduced either by the firm of Mr. David Jones, or that of Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope, or that of Mr. Giles. Those of the general public who attended that meeting must talk to their wives about it, exerting a quiet domestic influence to prevent any purchases whatever being made at the linen draper's shop on Saturday afternoon. If those who kept the shops found no sales took place, they would soon agree to close.

The Rev. Mr. KELYNACK seconded the resolution in a long and eloquent speech. He had long felt that the position of shop assistants here in Sydney was one attended with an undue amount of hardships, that they were overworked, and undesirably cut off from a fair amount of recreation. He hoped that the movement would be the harbinger of something better still, and would eventually leave the parties it was intended to benefit as free to cultivate the health of their minds as of their bodies. He combated the argument attempted to be advanced by some that the concession would be liable to abuse, and affirmed that he knew of many young men by whom the leisure asked for would be applied to noble ends. People would naturally sell late if people chose to go late to buy. They must influence the buyers. Much of the difficulties apprehended would vanish if the employés were paid earlier in the week. The influence of that meeting would be diffused into thousands of houses, and the change desired by all might so be brought about. The speaker warned his hearers against too great a regard for the fascinations of wealth, saying that he should rejoice if the action now taken were to modify any undue development of them. The benefits would be more than physical. Parties who were now so long confined would be enabled to pay visits to the country, and there seeing the works of God in nature might be led up to Nature's God. In a majority of cases the privilege asked for would be worthily profited by, and the non-improvement of it by the few would be no argument whatever against granting what must be looked upon as a right for all. The speaker concluded by calling upon those young men who heard him to shun the paths of dissipation and vice, realising the full dignity of their manhood, and by a proper use of all their privileges as men and Christians, to deprive those who had urged such arguments of the opportunity of using them against them. He trusted that that meeting would not be like a sham fight, but that they would continue to exert themselves until they obtained what they sought. Let the meeting accept the pledge they were invited to make.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM moved the third resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting recognising the many evils arising from the practice of late shopping on Saturdays, and believing that it is in a great measure owing to the present custom of paying wages on that day, earnestly commends to all employers of labour the importance of paying their employés not later in the week than Thursday." He thought there was a remarkable union in the meeting which had assembled there that night for the promotion of a great social and philanthropic object. There was the union of Jew and Gentile, of laymen and clergymen, of law and gospel, of strength and beauty—a union which embraced all ranks and all classes of society. And he believed that the utterance of that assembly in favour of the Saturday half-holiday movement would go forth with an eloquence that would penetrate to the remotest towns and villages, and that they would have all the provincial towns following the example of the capital, and giving a half-holiday to the employés in the different establishments. He quite agreed with the reverend gentleman who had preceded him, that the success of the movement practically rested with that meeting—not by giving electrical utterance to their enthusiasm—but by resolutely carrying out so popularly initiated and so benevolent a movement. The medical profession was not very largely represented that evening; now he rather thought there was a sly cut at the doctors, somehow, in that respect. For if they looked at the gentlemen who had a half-holiday, and followed their example, they would need but little from doctors of medicine, and he rather thought their friends had passed them over very kindly for fear of hurting their feelings. One of the oldest and simplest rhymes ran thus: "Peace and temperance and repose, slam the door on the doctor's nose." (Laughter.) And he maintained that if they carried out the half-holiday system they would greatly help the doctors of divinity, whatever might become of the doctors of medicine—but, generally speaking, doctors were such philanthropic men, he was sure they would have patience if they had not patients. (Laughter.) He would have been very glad had the Legislature been present that evening to have helped them with a movement of an early closing character; for when the Legislature had helped them, they could then turn round and help the members of the Assembly to advocate a movement for the early closing of the House in Macquarie-street. (Hear, hear.) But he was afraid he was forgetting the resolution, so, to assist his memory, he would read it over to them. He did not feel quite sure that the advocacy of the anti-Saturday payment principle ought not to have devolved upon his friend, the Rev. Mr. Davis. But he was thankful to see such a movement as that inaugurated. He did not think he was exaggerating the truth when he said he was profoundly thankful to see it originated, because he thought it was a kind of reaction from one of the most universal evils that overspreads society—and that was, overstrained activity in the race for riches and in the worship of Mammon. The present age, they would not deny, was one of eminent activity, whatever might be the cause of it. There were some who saw nothing but evil in it, while others saw a great deal of good; but he thought there was a mixture of both in it. But how sad it was to look upon men's faces even on the Sunday and see the traces of anxiety written in the wrinkled brow and beclouded eye; men's hearts often became corroded with their anxiety about worldly affairs, and many were driven for momentary relief to alcohol, whilst many were driven to the lunatic asylum or their graves. They could see men wrinkled and corroded with care; and surely this was not a right state of things. It had been said by a preceding speaker, in allusion to nature, that there were many lessons they might learn from her, and he thought one of the lessons nature taught was not to be over anxious and not to be over active in the pursuit of temporal good. There was a quietness which steals into the souls of men from communion with nature, and sends men back better fitted for the business of life. As he was on his way to the meeting that evening, the twilight brooded so calmly and stilly over the landscape, appearing to him to say "be calm, be tranquil, your time here is but short." Look to those stars in heaven that twinkle and shine upon them, and have shone for ages, and what do they seem to say, "We are constant, but we are calm; we have looked down upon the graves of patriarchs, and soon shall look down upon yours; be not over-anxious; take no heed for to-morrow, for to-morrow shall take care for the things of itself." Look at the waters of that bay in its unparalleled beauty; and as the waves ripple in the starlight what do they seem to say—"Let your heart be calm and tranquil, and reflect the laws of heaven as we do down here, and your work will yet be done in time enough, and your time of final rest will come." But he did expect some good to come from the rushing activity of the 19th century. He rejoiced in the half-holiday movement as an index that the rushing waters had reached a calm, and as a proof that employers and employed are to take things more easy and pay more attention both to body and mind. In conclusion, he would ask what harm it would do to have the pay day in the middle of the week instead of at its close. Was it fair to compel working people to crowd their purchases into the fag end of the week, and be compelled to have whatever was thrust upon them, by shopkeepers in a hurry without time to examine their purchases. Did it not offer a temptation to go into the gin-trap, to stimulate the over-jaded faculties, and thus prepare the working man for the desecration of the Sabbath and of his own body and soul. He maintained that every employer of labour who gave thought to the subject would see the desirableness for economical purposes, for moral purposes, and for social and philanthropic ends, to pay the employed in the middle of the week. And if an employer has the money he may as well pay on the Monday as on the Saturday. And he believed the question did appeal to the ladies, and he would say that it rested with them. He said that not to flatter them with a sense of power, but to impress upon them a sense of responsibility—to impress them with the fact that if that great public movement was to be anything else than a mere sham, they must take up the matter and unostentatiously carry it out. He believed in the womanhood suffrage which Dr. Lang had spoken of. The womanhood suffrage in this case was what was to carry the day. Did it not appeal to their feelings as sisters—sisters to those who were employed in the shops. He would ask them to go into the shops and look at the young women behind the counters, and think whether they could not be the means of liberating them at 1 o'clock on Saturday, that they might be enabled to go out and breathe the fresh air—and have their cheeks painted with God's own bloom, instead of with vermillion. If the ladies could save their sisters from consumption and early decline, it was their duty to take up the matter, and then let the women of Sydney go into the shops and look at the young men around the counters, and ask themselves whether, if it were their own beloved sons they saw, they would not make an effort to prevent them wasting their lives in the gaslight, or breathing the impure atmosphere. And does not the movement appeal to ministers of religion? What difficulty they often experienced on Sunday in getting the attention and hearts of their congregation; often, perhaps the service is half over before ministers could hold the pulse of their congregations in their hand and cause their hearts to throb in sympathy. And why was this, but because men are wearied and jaded with the toils and cares of the week. They have not been able to recruit themselves on the Saturday, and went on Sundays to their sanctuary with wearied bodies and beclouded brain, and it was often long before they could get into anything like devotional fervour. One of the noblest classes in the community was the Sabbath-school teachers; he looked upon them, comparatively speaking, as martyrs to their honourable work; they spend hours in the crowded school, and they return to their vocations on the Monday morning with a consciousness of having done their duty, but with the body wearied and exhausted from the fatigue of that work. There may be young men who would abuse the privilege, but the great body of their young men were fit for the privilege, and had been educated for it by their associations, mechanics' institutes, and many other important societies, and their thirst for knowledge has been kindled, and they will improve the opportunities, not only in benefiting themselves, but in working for the honour of their God and the good of their fellow-men. And if they had no other motive than the good of Sabbath school teachers in advocating the object of the movement, he would earnestly impress upon them the importance of perseverance in their work. Then he would ask the employers to pay their employés on Thursday, and not drive them to the purchase of fag ends at the fag end of the week. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. FORREST seconded the motion, but as it was close upon ten o'clock, he would not detain them, he said, with any lengthy speech, but would confine himself to the latter part of the motion. The motion contended for the payment of wages in the middle of the week. It would be impossible practically to carry out the system of a half-holiday on Saturday, if it is only on Saturday nights that wages are to be paid. The labouring classes would have to make their purchases on the Saturday evening, and there would always be found tradesmen willing to keep their shops open so long as they found it to their interest to do so. But by wages being paid in the middle of the week there would not be that necessity for working people to make their purchases on Saturday night, at such inconvenience and at such risk with regard to drink, morality, and with regard to the observance of the Sabbath. What solid reason was there, he asked, for not paying wages in the middle of the week? Would not the Saturday be better spent, would not the wages be more economised, and would the employer suffer anything? Would not the employer gain by an improvement in the moral character of those in his employ, and he would have to pay only the same amount of wages? The employer was bound by all the principles of a Christian and a man to co-operate in the elevation, as far as he could, of the families of those of his employés; the wife and children have a moral claim upon him. And the wife of the employer has also an interest in the wellbeing of the families of those in the employ of the husband, and she has a duty, as a Christian, in every way she can, to promote their happiness. Public opinion, too, was in favour of such a reasonable proceeding. Paying in the middle of the week would injure no one, but would benefit the whole community. In fact, the holiday would be impracticable without it, and he was quite convinced it was the first step to be taken by employers if they wished to give success to the carrying out of the movement. He heartily seconded the motion. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH rose to move the fourth resolution, and was received with loud and continued cheers. The resolution which it had fallen to his lot to propose had been spoken to by every gentleman who had addressed the meeting except one, and it was to the following effect:—"That this meeting, viewing the invaluable assistance rendered to the Saturday half-holiday movement by committees consisting of some of the most influential ladies in England, cordially commends to the ladies of Sydney the importance of forming similar organisations." He thought he might say that it was one of the glorious signs of the times that we were now seeking to lighten the drudgery of labour; and in speaking to this question, and doing all in his power to aid the movement, he was acting not as a theorist. He had felt for many years the oppressive slavery that young men in this country now sought to be relieved from, and he should belie his feelings if he did not say that he joined in this movement heartily. (Cheers.) Perhaps persons who had never had anything to do with this matter could not fully understand it; but they could imagine themselves confined in a crowded shop from 7 o'clock in the morning until past 8 at night, and then they could form some idea of the hardships that were undergone by those on whose behalf their sympathies were asked. Often young men were forced to remain in these shops until 12 o'clock on the Saturday nights; and he had himself seen the rays of the morning sun peeping through the shutters, and blaming the cupidity of man. (Cheers.) Was there any need for this? Was it requisite that young men should be compelled to stand behind a counter up to such late hours on a Saturday night? Could not the business of this city be done, and could not the wants of the public be supplied in a shorter time? He thought it was unfair to charge the employers with doing wrong in this matter; for he had found, as a rule, that the young men who were foremost in these early-closing movements, kept open the longest when they became employers. (Cheers.) Therefore we must not expect that the men who kept these establishments would concede the point required. Those men had to battle against fearful competition in trade; they had to meet their liabilities, and they kept open their shops in the hope of catching a stray customer. It was no doubt an honest desire to meet the requirements of their business that forced them to keep open their shops until the small hours of the morning. If anything was to be done in this matter it must be done by the public. It was not to be done by the employers shutting up their shops, but by the people refusing to purchase. (Cheers.) The end sought could be brought about by concerted action among the young men who were most concerned. They must not let their platform be too narrow, but should permit many persons to take part in this movement. The time would come when this, that they were now fighting for, would come to be acknowledged as a principle. They must be convinced that they were doing right, and be determined to use their time aright, and never rest from their agitation until they got their holiday, and until the country were permeated with the truth that it was right for a man to enjoy himself, and have seasons of rest. The ladies—he liked the title "women" best—would aid them; and what could not the ladies do? Women had played a great and mighty part in some of the noblest reforms that had ever been brought about. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had rung the knell of slavery in America—(cheers)—and in the Crimea, the soldiers kissed the shadow of Florence Nightingale as it passed along the wall. (Cheers.) There were glorious women who had done much for the land in which they lived; and among the names of those who had aided in a similar movement to the present one, were those of the true peeresses of England. (Cheers.) He was quite sure that every lady in this land would discountenance shopping on a Saturday afternoon, and take care to let their dependants have some other time of the week besides Saturday night to make their purchases. If you wanted to get a good bargain you should never enter a shop at night. It was then that people were induced to take inferior articles, since they could not at such times judge of their quality. He reiterated the sentiments of his friend, Mr. Kelynack, and hoped that the young men would not go away from that meeting and consider that the battle was won. He had seen greater meetings end in smoke. They must not consider the battle over, but must nerve themselves for a hard struggle. They would have to show their employers that by keeping open late they would be merely burning gaslights for nothing; they must prove that that was a mistake—that the public feeling was altered—above all, that the ladies were against them, and there was not a draper in the country who would have the audacity to keep his shop open at unseasonable hours. (Cheers.) No doubt there would be many croakers against this movement, persons who would say that the young men would never succeed, but who, after they had succeeded, would come forward and say, "Oh, didn't we do it?" (Laughter.) We must not be discouraged by these people; and he would close by relating an anecdote which might apply to them. Perhaps the meeting had heard the tale about "Betty and the Bear?" Well, the bear approached a certain house, and in that house there was a woman and a man. When the bear came in the man managed to climb upon a beam, and from that elevated position calmly contemplated the contest that raged below between Betty and the bear. Betty laid hold of the poker, and she fought so well that she killed the bear, and then her lord and master began to think about descending to the lower regions. He put one leg down, and drew it up again, and said "Betty, turn him over and hit him again!" Betty like a dutiful wife did as her lord and master dictated. The latter then came down, and placing his hand on Betty's neck, said "Betty didn't *we* do it?" (Laughter.) Depend upon it that those persons who discouraged this movement now, would when it became a success, be very ready to exclaim, "Didn't we do it?" (Cheers and laughter.) He begged to move the resolution.

Mr. W. C. WINDEYER seconded the resolution. He had had the pleasure of seeing many a crowded meeting in that theatre, on subjects both political and social, but on no occasion had he placed his hand on the great heart of the people of this city and felt it beating with a more generous and philanthropic feeling than that which animated that great assembly. It was a recognition of the great law of human progression that there was no separation between the interests of the classes of society. The grand Apostolic maxim, "I will eat no meat lest I make my brother to offend," might be translated freely to the effect that no mere question of convenience should stop the moral or physical development of our fellow-citizens. Among the many eloquent speeches made that evening nothing had been more forcibly impressed on the meeting than the moral duties they had to perform in this matter. This business of shopping on the Saturday afternoon might appear to us a very trivial matter, but when we consider that for our selfish pleasure or shortsightedness we compelled hundreds and thousands of our fellow-citizens to be chained to counters hour after hour for the purpose of supplying some chance customer, we must reflect that we had a moral duty to discharge so as not to trench on the rights of those who served the community. He was proud to say that the proprietors of the three largest establishments in this city recognised the duties that subsisted between the employers and employed in encouraging this movement. The sympathy shewn by the heads of these establishments should be extended throughout all classes of society; and we should all endeavour to carry out the object that these gentlemen had so nobly initiated. He should not delay the meeting by any further address, but he sincerely trusted that the movement would be successful.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, with loud acclamations.

A vote of thanks having then been accorded to Sir Alfred Stephen for presiding, and suitably responded to, the National Anthem was sung, and the proceedings terminated at a quarter to 11 o'clock p.m.

PETITION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, FROM THE BISHOP, CLERGY, AND LAITY, OF THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, RESIDENT IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

MAY it please your Majesty—

The humble petition of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the bishop, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, duly met in assembly, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Victoria, being the Act 18th Victoria, No. 45, respectfully sheweth—

That your petitioners beg to approach your Majesty with expressions of their devotion and attachment to your Majesty's throne and person.

That your petitioners have always claimed to belong to the United Church of England and Ireland, and that their position as an integral part of the said church has been recognised by acts of the Legislature of Victoria, more especially by the Act 18th Victoria, No. 45, above mentioned, intituled, "an Act to enable the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said church," which Act received your Majesty's assent on the 25th February, 1856.

That this recognition has never been supposed to confer any special advantage upon your petitioners over other of your Majesty's subjects who claim to belong and are regarded as belonging to other religious communions; but that it is looked upon as placing them in a position neither better nor worse than that of other religious denominations, by according to them, in common with others, full liberty in managing their own affairs.

That the assembly of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, constituted under the said Act, was duly convened to consider the manner in which that church might be affected by the passing of any such bill on the subject of colonial bishoprics as that which was brought before the Imperial Parliament in the year 1866.

That after careful deliberation, the assembly passed the following resolutions:—

"1. That the tenor of the bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament in 1866, intituled, "a bill to remove doubts as to the effect of letters patent granted to certain colonial bishops, and to amend the law with respect to bishops and clergy in the colonies," is such as to excite serious alarm in the minds of the members of the religious body recognised by the Legislature as the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria—Because

(1) The Bill tends to create doubts as to the existence of the United Church of England and Ireland or of any branch of it out of the United Kingdom.

(2.) It contemplates the appointment and consecration of bishops out of the United Kingdom "by the free and voluntary consent of any clergy congregations and persons without any Letters Patent or Royal Mandate or License," which have heretofore been necessary, and therefore instead of maintaining, rather tends to sever the connection between the United Church of England and Ireland in the United Kingdom, and the body of Christians in Victoria professing to be members of that Church.

(3.) It interferes with the Act of the Legislature of Victoria, 18th Vict., No. 45, which recognises the existence of "the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria," and contemplates its supervision by a succession of Bishops of that Church.

2. That in the opinion of this Assembly any Imperial legislation calculated to loosen the connection between the United Church of England and Ireland and the body of Christians in Victoria professing to belong to that Church would be highly injurious.

3. That in the opinion of this assembly the principal points to be kept in view towards maintaining such connection are—

I. The preservation of the Church in this colony as an integral portion of the United Church of England and Ireland, although not connected with the State as an Established Church.

II. The appointment of Bishops to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria according to a uniform rule, so as to avoid the danger of several individuals claiming simultaneously to be Bishops of the same diocese.

III. An appeal in all ecclesiastical causes to the Supreme Ecclesiastical tribunal of the United Church of England and Ireland.

That there were in the year 1865 in the colony of Victoria 128 churches, and 188 other places of worship connected with the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, and 118 clergymen officiating in the diocese of Melbourne under license from the Bishop thereof; and in the same year more than £47,000 was contributed towards the maintenance of the Church under the three heads of "Private contributions," "Pew rents," and "Offertory collections," in addition to which large sums have been contributed from time to time by private individuals towards the endowment of the Bishopric and other ecclesiastical objects.

That the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria have in time past contributed large sums for the building of churches, parsonages, and schools, the property in which is vested in trustees, under authority of colonial legislation, for the purposes of the said Church as now constituted.

That after your Majesty's assent had been given to the Act 18th Victoria, No. 45, the colonial enactment, 25th Victoria No., 157, was passed in the year 1862, under which Act certain lands were vested "in the Bishop of Melbourne and his successors, in trust for the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria," and provision was made for the legal succession of trustees of "land belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria."

That if the Imperial Legislature should by any measures induce doubts as to the orderly succession of bishops, the position of the clergy, and the due management of the property of the United Church of England and Ireland in the colonies (by leaving the control of such property to all persons being or professing to be members of the Church, without any regulation for giving effect to the wishes of those from whom that property is derived), much confusion, schism, and litigation would probably ensue.

That if the affairs of the Church to which your petitioners belonged should be thus plunged into confusion, your petitioners, and those who under God's providence will succeed them, will suffer a hardship not inflicted upon the members of any other religious denomination.

That your Majesty's petitioners would therefore humbly pray that no legislation may be sanctioned which would have the effect of throwing doubts upon the substantial unity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria and the Church in the mother country, upon the uniformity of doctrine and worship between the parent Church and the Church in the colony, upon the orderly succession of Bishops in the colony, upon the position of the clergy, or upon the tenure of lands and administration of trusts affecting the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, or which would prevent the members of that Church from carrying appeals to the supreme authority of the Church in the mother country.

And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, Lease of Circular Quay Wharfage Dues.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cement, Laths, Plaster of Paris, Ornaments, Horse, Harness, Carts, Mortar, Lime, &c.

MESSRS. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At the Australian Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Christmas Fruits, Sardines, Pickles, Salad Oil, Candles, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Sugar, Flour, Beer, Stout, Lozenges, Cider, Sardines, Three-bushel Bags, Sheathing Felt, Coir Fibre, Paper Bags, Printing Paper, Raisins, Currants, Ginger, Damaged Mauritius Sugar, Bottled Fruits, and Pickles.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Damaged Bottled Ale and Stout.

MR. STUBBS.—At the City Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cheese, White Spirit, Flour, Bottled Fruits, Raisins, Confectionery, Lobsters, Biscuits, Dates, Mess Pork, Hams, Chocolate, &c.

MR. STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Depot, at 2 o'clock, Oranges and Lemons.

MR. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Oriental Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Tobacco, Glass, Earthenware, Brass and Ironware, Tools, Timber, Clothing, Bottles, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-Carts, Waggons, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£145	9	1
Gin	227	13	3
Whisky	35	8	9
Rum	433	10	0
Wine	30	9	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	5	0	0
—— (in bottle)	95	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	235	0	0
—— unmanufactured	67	2	0
Tea	106	9	5
Dried fruits	8	9	7
Rice	0	2	0
Pilotage	25	8	8
Dues	6	0	0
Ad valorem	48	19	1
Package charge	31	19	0
Total	£1591	10	10

The Spirit of the Seas, from California, arrived to-day, with 300 tons flour, and 450 tons wheat.

The Woodlands has proceeded to Melbourne, with her original cargo from San Francisco.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen offered for sale, to-day about 7000 bushels Chilian wheat, and 100 tons flour. Only a small portion of the former was sold under the hammer; but the whole was afterwards placed privately; terms withheld.

The Saxonia (s.), from Rockhampton, brings 1490 oz. gold.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones will offer for sale, to-day (Tuesday), by auction, in the hall of the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the wharfage dues to be collected for the Circular Quay, for three years, commencing 1st January, 1867.

Mr. G. M. Pitt reports having sold 210 head of Woods's cattle, chiefly bullocks, at an average of £4 1s. 9d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold to-day, by auction, at Petersham, 170 head of fat cattle (Flood's), at prices ranging from £3 13s. to £5 for bullocks, and £3 5s. to £4 for cows; average of the lot, £4 1s.

From Hokitika our dates are to the 19th instant. The *West Coast Times*, of the 15th, reports:—

Beer in bulk (British) has been more inquired for—Marian's, and Bass's No. 4, having the preference; the consumption of local brew continues to increase, an index of the quality, we presume. Beer in glass has met with but little attention, lower prices having been accepted.

Provisions of all kinds have been in good supply. Hams and bacon have been placed at low rates. Butter has come forward freely, and a considerable decline has been submitted to. Cheese has been for some time scarce, and must now leave a good margin to importers. Candles have met with a further reduction, consequent on full stocks.

The new tariff, noted in our last summary, though not then finally passed, has been slightly altered; one item—butter—quoted at ½d (one halfpenny per pound) has been fixed at 1d per pound for duty.

Brandy, in good supply, at, for Martell's pale, in bulk, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; Hennessy's, 8s 3d to 8s 6d per gallon; other brands, 7s to 8s; dark not inquired for; case, Martell's, 28s; Hennessy's, 32s per case.

Geneva freely offered, for JDKZ (3 gallons), 15s 6d to 16s.

Whisky and old tom have been in better demand, without alteration in value.

Wines have not been much inquired for; fine sherries and good medium ports have sold; lower classes neglected.

Beer in bulk has met with better sale, Bass's No. 4, and Marian's have been freely taken at from £11 to £12 per hogshead d. p. Hokitika and Nelson beer have an extensive sale, at from £6 10s to £7 10s per hogshead.

Beer in glass has not met with the demand anticipated for the season. Blood's stout, 16s to 16s 6d; Byass's, 14s to 15s per dozen are the ruling rates. Tennant's ale is offered at 16s to 16s 6d. Outside brands neglected.

Provisions continue to come in freely. Bacon and hams—Sinclair's, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb; other good brands go into consumption at a shade lower. These two items are not in excess: the season and the scarcity of fresh meat tending to raise their value.

Butter.—The high prices ruling in this market for some time has been irresistible, and shipments have come forward heavier each week, with the usual result—a falling market, prime colonial only being accepted here. Really good Sydney has been sold at auction for 1s 4d; and Wellington at 1s 6d. We quote current rates at 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb.

Cheese continues scarce; for good English—say Cheshire and Cheddar large, and North Wilts, and Cheddar loaf, 1s 4d to 1s 6d may be quoted. Dunlop, in tins, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Port Cooper, arriving in good condition, 1s 5d. (Greater care in packing the latter items would result more favourably to shippers.)

Oilmen's stores continue in good supply. The reduction in duty has given an impetus to consumption; prices remaining stationery.

Candles have further declined, and may be quoted—for Nevas, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Belmonts, 1s 2¾d to 1s 3½d.

Fruits, dried, remain without alteration, with the exception of currants, which are more plentiful, and have slightly receded from our last quotation.

Tea.—In this article we have no alteration to note. The market has been very fairly supplied with a quality better meeting our requirements than as previously noted; the inquiry being for a good class of strong to fine congous; inferior being quite unsaleable.

Flour has come forward during the month in quantities suitable to our requirements; prices having ruled steady. First-class Adelaide was in good supply early in the month, with a downward tendency. An improvement during the last few days has taken place, and best brands of Adelaide have been inquired for at £19, to £19 10s. Californian and Chilian finding buyers at £18 to £18 10s.

Oats are plentiful. 6s 4d to 6s 6d have been realised at auction, during the week.

Bran, 2s 6d to 2s 10d. Maize 7s 6d to 8s.

THE COURTS OF ST. JAMES AND THE VATICAN.—The *Débat* states that on the 19th of September last intelligence was received at Vienna from Rome to the effect that Monsignor De Hohenlohe had embarked at Civita Vecchia, on the 16th of that month, and that he was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to the Queen of England. According to the same journal numerous communications have been exchanged of late between the English Envoy at the Papal Court (Mr. Odo Russell) and the French Ambassador—*Le Monde*, September 22.

GOLD FROM THE PEAK DOWNS.—The escort from the Peak Downs arrived in town on Thursday, with a consignment of 739 oz. 9 dwts. of gold, for the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, November 17.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469506

THE HOKITIKA GOLD FIELDS.

FROM Hokitika we have papers to the 17th instant.

The *West Coast Times* of the 16th supplies the following news in its Summary for Europe. It says:—

During the past four weeks there has been a steady influx of population to our shores, which seems steadily on the increase, while the corresponding departures have been, as usual, small. The gold returns for the same period prove continued prosperity, 20,708 ounces having paid duty at the Hokitika Custom House, and 20,000 ounces at the Grey. We are unable to state exactly the returns at the latter port, but the above may be accepted as a close approximation to the truth, thus showing a total export for the month of close upon 59,000 ounces. As an index to the state of trade in Hokitika, we may remark that the sum of £13,624 3s. 8d. has been paid at the Custom House in the shape of import duty during the same period.

Marked success has attended the labours of the diggers in the Waimea district, which is without exception the most important on the coast. The population located there may be estimated at from 6000 to 7000, of which a very fair proportion is on gold; it is, however, so scattered throughout the numerous workings that only a very approximate calculation can be made of the number. A very large majority is absorbed by the Scandinavian lead, which has proved remarkably rich. Many parties will realise from £1000 to £1500 per man, and the average return may be estimated at from £300 to £500.

As an illustration of the exceeding richness of some of the claims on Scandinavian Hill, we may instance that out of the claim known as No. 1 Tunnel, on its northern slope, from 19 oz. to 30 oz. of gold is washed daily. The adjoining tunnel is also paying well, as the shareholders can make from £2 to £3 per day each man.

The Totara escort arrived in town on the 1st instant with heavy parcels of gold, which in the aggregate amounted to between 3600 oz. and 4000 oz.

The *Grey River Argus*, of the 27th ultimo, informs us that a new discovery of a gold-field was reported between the Teremakau and the Ahaura. Two men had arrived in Greymouth, and made application for a prospecting claim. They brought down 90 oz. of gold with them. The locality is not far from the Brunner Lake. Speaking of the Pakihi diggings, near the Buller, the same journal says: We were yesterday shown a parcel of 12 oz. of rough scaly gold, brought down by two men, who report very favourably of the rush, and state that a rumour was prevalent when they left on Thursday, to the effect that gold has been struck in payable quantities eight miles to the southward of the Pakihi rush.

The perfect skeleton of a man was found in the bush a short distance from Ross on the 9th instant, by Messrs. Coleson and Sheppard, who were out seeking for stray cattle. On their return to Ross they made known the circumstances to the police, who proceeded to the spot and removed the remains to town, where they now lie awaiting an inquest. Two silver watches, a gold ring, some nuggets, and some quartz specimens were found close to the sad relics, which it is supposed are those of Andrew Donald, who many months ago kept a store for Mr. Jollie, at the old Totara diggings. On the 26th March last, he suddenly disappeared, and at the time was supposed to have absconded with 30 oz. gold and some cash, which the books showed were missing. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who sought long and unsuccessfully for the supposed defaulter, who it was imagined had succeeded in effecting his escape by sea. But amongst the articles missed by Mr. Jollie was a silver lever watch, which fact, if coupled with the finding of the two above mentioned, leads to the inference that the remains are those of Donald, who must have lost his way in the bush and perished miserably. Fragments of clothes were found on the skeleton, consisting of a brown plush hat, with holes cut in each side of the brim, part of a shirt and trousers, and a pair of lace-up boots, very little worn.

Monday night was one of the most inclement that we remember to have witnessed for some considerable time in Hokitika. The rain, which had poured down at intervals since Saturday night, increased in force on Monday morning, and poured incessantly the whole day—if possible becoming more aggravated as the night came on. Squalls of wind shook the houses to their very foundation, and rendered travelling after nightfall exceedingly difficult and dangerous, as it was next to impossible to keep a light burning. All the lower parts of the town were deeply flooded.

FREE SELECTION.—Saturday's *Yass Courier* says:—A drive of ten or twenty miles in any direction around Yass ought to be sufficient to convince the most bigoted opponent to the free selection clauses of the Land Act of the great benefit they have afforded to the farmer of limited means, as well as the great good they have conferred on the general community. We lately passed several of the selections, and on all of them noticed excellent crops of wheat, and large portions of the ground prepared for corn, potatoes, &c. But the great industry apparent on the part of owners of each of these farms was an equally pleasing feature as the promise of heavy crops. Fencing of a most substantial description is being proceeded with in every direction, and the large extent of ground cleared and stumped on most of the farms, in nearly every instance the unaided work of the free selector himself, is truly surprising. The labour on many of the selections has been of a very formidable character, as is evidenced by the vast number of huge trees felled, and in many instances converted into temporary fences. Another year like the present promises to be will tell a tale in favour of free selection that will for ever put an end to the croaking of the opponents to the thirteenth clause of the Land Act.

THE CROCODILE CREEK DIGGINGS.—The *Rockhampton Bulletin's* correspondent at the Crocodile Creek, writing last Saturday, says that the week has been a very busy one all over the diggings, and from what he can learn, a good deal of gold has been obtained. The Manager of the Bank of New South Wales was out on Saturday, and it was said purchased 400 oz., the largest portion of which was sold to him by Chinamen. The holders of a claim on the creek above Brady's were offered £600 for possession, but refused to sell under £1000, their average yield per week amounting to 17 oz. The Commissioners' Flat is yielding payable gold in some places. Our correspondent heard of one and a-half oz. having been taken off the bottom of a shaft. Stores and other buildings are springing up all over the Flat. A rush has extended a considerable distance down the Creek, and those who have bottomed have obtained good prospects. The water will, however, prove a draw back—the miners will have to sink through a loose drift, and the water makes very fast. A six and a-half oz. nugget was found in the Creek last week, and he has heard of a lucky find of an eighteen oz. one, but cannot vouch for the truth of it. Several small nuggets have been picked up. Everything looks bright at present; the diggers are increasing in numbers and very few, if any, are leaving.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET. Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, ague, influenza.—Thousands of persons permit these treacherous diseases to take possession of them when they might at once be freed by these famous pills. They cast out impurities, and hasten the restoration of health and cheerfulness. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

JENKINS' celebrated TONIC WATER, recommended by the medical profession. Orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with immediate attention. J. HAMILTON, Chemist, 131, Botany Road, sole manufacturer.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, just landed, 1s. 6d. per bottle. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

TO IMPORTERS.

The undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent. E. MOSES and SON, corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Army and Navy Hair Dye, for permanently dying, softening, and beautifying the hair, eyebrows, and whiskers. It is easy and simple of application; no failure admitted with those dyes; instructions in each case. 3, Hunter-st. [illegible]

THE SALE commences THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

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GREAT PUBLIC SALE, By order of THE CREDITORS in the ESTATE of the late firm of BAULKE and ARDERN, for the BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY of the late Mr. BAULKE.

THIS VALUABLE STOCK, amounting to upwards of £12,000, is now offered for PEREMPTORY SALE, for CASH ONLY, consisting of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BLANKETS, Millinery, Underclothing, Fancy Dresses, HOUSEHOLD and FANCY GOODS, of every description.

All of which will be sold regardless of cost, in order to wind up the estate as speedily as possible.

86, King-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS DRAPERY. BOUGHT at AUCTION for CASH at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE. RUSH and ROUSSEAU'S, Brickfield-hill. GREAT REDUCTION IN DRAPERY.

Horrockses' longcloths, reduced 4d per yard
White counterpanes, 5s 6d
Toilet quilts, 8s 9d
Good stout holland, 8½d, 10½d
White sheeting, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d
Lined nursery diaper, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, 6s 6d piece
Diaper, all linen, by the yard, 1s 3d per yard
Extra stout 8-4 unbleached damask, 1s 11½d ditto
Stout all linen huckabacks, 9½d
Fringed huckaback towels, 10½d each
Embroided Swiss curtains, 7s 11d, 10s 6d the pair
Blue and red checked glass cloth, 8½d
Stout grey calico, 3½d per yard
Mosquito net, 72 inches wide, 1s per yard
Extra wide ditto ditto, 5 cord, 1s 4½d ditto
Damask cloths, 3s 9d each
Extra size ditto, 4s 11d and 5s 9d
China matting, yard wide, 7½d
Ditto ditto, one and quarter ditto, 10½d
Ditto ditto, yard and half ditto, 12½d
Guaranteed the very best quality.

MILLINERY.

PARISIAN BONNETS, at 16s 6d and 21s
TRIMMED HATS in IMMENSE VARIETY, from 3s 11d each.
UNTRIMMED DITTO, 4 CASES, just opened, from 1s 6d each.

!!!CHEAP GOODS!!!

A large importation of French MODEL MANTLES, in glace, poult de soie, grenadine, and mohair, of the newest and most fashionable styles, from 12s 6d.

JUST OPENED. ARCADIAN ORGANDIE MUSLINS,

The most elegant specimens of printing ever produced, all fast colours, 10s 6d full dress.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY of JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office, DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE IS NOW BEING SOLD RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF THE COST OR VALUE.

The great object being to effect a speedy clearance of the WHOLE STOCK, in order to commence the NECESSARY REPAIRS.

THE SALE WILL RECOMMENCE THIS MORNING, when such BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED that must effect the object desired by THE COMPANY CONCERNED.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER, RECOMMENCES THIS MORNING, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

HORROCKSES LONGCLOTHS, LETTER A, 4½d PER YARD, at SKINNER'S GREAT CLEARING SALE.

HOYLE'S FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY PER YARD, worth 10½d, at SKINNER'S GREAT CLEARING SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THIS DAY AND DURING THE WEEK, ASTOUNDING BARGAINS will be offered At SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE SALE. The object being to turn the stock into CASH.

HOYLE'S GENUINE CHINTZ PRINTED CAMBRICS, WORTH 14d, WILL BE SOLD at 4½ PER YARD.

THE SAME SWEEPING REDUCTION will be MADE UPON THE WHOLE OF THE REMAINING STOCK, at SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE CLEARING SALE.

VICTORIA HOUSE. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

We have just received ex La Hogue, fourteen cases of the newest shapes for the season, in a variety of plain and fancy straws, and being thus enabled to show by far the largest assortment in Sydney of all new goods, we respectfully invite an early inspection.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

NOTICE.—We have LET our present business premises to Messrs. SPEARS and KEAN, and in order to clear out our present stock of Drapery, by the end of this month, we now offer the following goods at almost fabulous prices:—

Black and coloured glace silks, 2s 6d yard
Fancy, checked, and striped silks, 35s dress
Black and coloured silk mantles, from 4s 9d each
4000 yards mohair, for dresses, from 6½d yard
3700 yards fancy printed delaines, from 9d yard
Also, black and coloured coburgs and alpacas
White calicoes, prints, muslins, ginghams
Merinoes, towelling, diapers, and stays, parachutes, and all other goods now in stock must be sold this week, regardless of cost.

FAHEY and COMPANY, Silk Mercers, 90, King-street.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

Wonderful Reduction in the Price of Beef and Mutton.—Take notice of the List of Prices below.

Read, gentle public, down below,
That rich and poor alike may know,
Throughout the town in every dwelling,
The price at which M'Carroll's selling,
Nor think there is the least mistake—
No deviation does he make;
For some have thought the prices so low,
Have said it surely can't be so,
But let them try and then they'll see
It is a stern reality.
This week the sham of competition
M'Carroll treats with just derision;
The public now must clearly see
It is a perfect mockery;
They might as well attempt to fly,
Though vainly they appear to try;
To sell with him they never can,
M'Carroll is the only man
Who rules the trade throughout the town,
And firmly keeps the prices down.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton	3d	Round beef, cooked	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	German sausage	4d
By whole or half sheep	2½d	Black pudding	3d
Mutton chops	3d	Beef sausage	1½d
Rump steaks	2½d	Pork ditto	6d
Beef steaks	1½d	Legs of pork	6½d
Boiling beef	1d	Loins of pork	7d
Corn beef	1d	Veal	5d
Ribs of roasting beef	1½d	Suet	6d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	White pudding	6d
Spice beef	4d	Ox tongues	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern. Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney. William-street, Woolloomooloo. Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road. 189, South Head Road. Botany, near Hollinshed's. Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house. Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety. Goods most carefully packed by experienced hands.

CUT Glass and Engraved flower Tubes, from 1s 6d each; Flower Stands, Metal Fittings, from 15s each; China Pomatum Pots, from 1s each; Parian Vases, from 1s; Glass Shades—all shapes and sizes, cheap at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George street, opposite the Markets.

CUT Wine Glasses, 4s dozen; heavy Tumblers, 4s dozen; Porous Water Coolers, 2s 6d each; Porous Butter Coolers, 3s each; Stone Jugs, 3 to set, 4s; Bedroom Candlesticks, from 1s each; odd Cups, all colours, 3s dozen; blue figured China Cups, only 5s dozen; and other goods equally cheap, too numerous to particularise at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

THE undersigned have on SALE—
Chilian wheat, just landed
Californian wheat, a fine sample
Chilian flour, best brands
Californian flour, Golden Gate
Adelaide flour, Duffield's.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

NOW LANDING and on SALE—
Sodawater bottles
Tartaric acid
Cream of tartar
Currants
Cheese
Hams
Bacon
Brandy, in cases and casks
Sherry
Port
Sugar
Dates.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's, in hogsheads and quarters, dark and pale
Ditto ditto ditto, in cases
Sherry, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Ditto, very superior, in 1 dozen cases
Port wine, in pipes, quarter-casks, and 1 dozen cases
Champagne—Cliquot's, Mumm's, and Bollinger's, in quarts and pints
Ditto ditto, second quality
Claret, hock, and burgundy
Reinhardt's and Valckenberg's sparkling moselle
Tea, in chests and half-chests
Tobacco—twist, cavendish, and aromatic, best Southern brands
Sheepwash
Oilmen's stores, macaroni, vermicelli, &c., &c.
L. RAWACK and CO., Little George-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, one IMPROVED DRAINING PIPE and TILE MACHINE, with PIPING and all APPARATUS, TOOLS, &c., &c., complete.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.

PARTIES proceeding to the Bush or Diggings should provide themselves with Crownson's Patent Portable TENT FRAMES, to be had, with or without the covering, at MYERS and CANTOR'S, Vickery's-buildings, 114, Pitt-street.

BATHS, Water Tanks, Patent Water-closets. Water laid on. W. G. ROBINSON, plumber, 150, Phillip-st.

FOR SALE, a BATTERY and COIL. Apply PIERCE, News Agent, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

SILVER PHEASANT Fowls for SALE—three hens and one cock. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

FLOUR ex Queen Victoria, from Chili, just landed, for SALE by DIBBS and CO., Customs-buildings.

FRESH SCOTCH OATMEAL, in 40-lb bags, 10s each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FINE FLOUR, 13s; Chilian, 11s; Seconds, 11s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine now landing ex BALCLUTHA for SALE, by SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills Stores, foot of Bathurst-street, and Chippendale Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, Sydney. Silk-dressed superfine, fine, and seconds flour; wheaten meal, corn flour, pollard and bran of the very best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly executed.

FLOUR.—The cargo of new Chilian, now landing ex Brewster, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—The cargo of Californian ex Coya, Golden Gate, and National Mills, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—3500 barrels, extra superfine, ex Tamatave, from Bordeaux, for SALE, in lots to suit buyers.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Sophie, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Splendid sample of Hobart Town and Bass's ALE on draught, 3s. 6d. per gallon, finding their own kegs.

VINEGAR, in casks and cases, first-rate quality cheap. D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

COALS, Wood, Charcoal, Breeze; price moderate. J. BRADLEY and CO., Coal Merchants, Liverpool-st.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street.—Price of the Star Brand, four shillings a gallon, equal to the best imported. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the above either in cases or hogsheads.
R. NOTT, Agent.

PHOSPHO-GUANO, the true Farmers' friend, suitable for root, grain, and green crops. EIGHT POUNDS a ton, bags included. ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO CO.'S Depot, 477, George-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.
Sample bags at 8s. each.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street.—PAPER-HANGINGS, of the latest and most elegant designs, selected by Mr. Renny, in London, Paris, &c. Just landed ex Flechero, 88 bales and cases; 14 ditto ex Strathdon; 17 ditto ex Longwood, from 3½d to 10s per roll.
Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard, by the bolt.
Gilt mouldings, in great variety, from 2d per foot.
Diaphanie subject imitation stained glass, for church windows, in great variety.
Boiled, raw, colza, kerosene, and other oils; white lead, turpentine, varnishes, gold leaf, dry colours, &c., at the lowest possible prices, at
WALTER RENNY'S, Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

KEROSENE OIL.—The best American, Dolphin brand, will be always on hand as heretofore. 170, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE OIL, superior to Cozzens', by the case, 4s. per gallon net cash WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

PAINTERS' Copper-bound BRUSHES, all sizes; also, Copper-bound Sash Tools. Royal Blue House.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FT. Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY, and CO., Bathurst-street.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

THE CHEAPEST TIMBER YARD in the City. J. J. EARL, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

BANGOR SLATES, 20 x 10, £12, and 18 x 10, £10 per 1000. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

PEACOCK'S Composition and PAINTS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

OVEN AND PAVING TILES, best quality, 9d each. BRADFORD & CO., Balmain. Depot, 477, George-st.

ON SALE, 400-gallon Tanks, Anchors, and Ash Oars. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, £26 per ton. ROBISON, BROTHERS, and CO., Manufacturers, Melbourne.

CEDAR BOARDS, a few thousand feet, 2½d. per foot. HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

STEAM ENGINES for SALE, from £65 to £150, new. Apply to E. HOLLOWAY, 28, Bridge-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Furniture, Plate, and Effects of a full furnished house, very recherche, the property of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping. For particulars apply to JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—For SALE or MANAGEMENT, a first-class PRACTICE, in a large inland town. The highest testimonials as to ability and character will be required. Apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that piece or parcel of LAND, situate at Bungonia, in the county of Argyle, containing about 300 acres, bounded on the north by purchased land, being a line west, 40 chains, commencing at Bungonia Creek; on the west, by a line south, 103 chains, to Bungonia Creek; and on the south-east, by that creek which separates it from Mr. Futter's purchase.
A good DWELLING-HOUSE, with suitable outbuildings, are erected thereon, with well fenced paddocks. It adjoins the township of Bungonia, and is known as Sheil's Farm, now occupied by Thomas Clarke, as tenant.
To treat, and for further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

WHARF, Darling Harbour.—To Coal and Timber Merchants.—To be disposed of, on very favourable terms, the unexpired LEASE of Wharf Property, with an OLD ESTABLISHED COAL AND TIMBER BUSINESS attached. For particulars apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, Agent, No. 461, George-street.

TOXTETH COTTAGE for SALE, Redfern-street; cheap. Apply Rosehill-street, Redfern.

REFRIGERATORS or Ice Boxes on hand and made to order. J. TORR, 308, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—A large assortment of WIRE NAILS, 25s per cwt. W. FOY, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, delivered on the Flinders, or Gulf of Carpentaria, 6000 aged EWES, in splendid condition, to lamb in March.
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, on the Clarence River, N. S. W.
800 bullocks, 2 to 5 years
300 cows, 2 to 6 ditto.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

10,000 1 AND 2 year MAIDEN EWES, 17,000 2 and 5 years Breeding Ewes
20,000 Superior Wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years, D. Downs
25,000 ditto, ditto ditto
26,000 ditto, on the Dawson and Burnett
At very moderate prices, and in lots to suit purchasers.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Ewes..2000 one year; 3850 two years, maidens; 3600 aged; Weaners ..4000 mixed ewes; Wethers....8000 one to five years; Wethers....7000 mixed — For delivery near Warwick, Darling Downs.
For delivery near Rockhampton.
Ewes ......2000 maidens and aged; Wethers....3000 two to four years — For delivery near Wellington.
Ewes ...... 300 maidens; 1800 three to four years; 900 aged; Wethers.... 600 six months; 1200 one year; 1200 three years — For delivery near Young, Lachlan River.
Ewes ......1300 with lambs at foot
For delivery near Grafton.
Ewes ......2000 one year; 1000 eighteen months; 1200 two years, maidens; 2000 2½ years and upwards with about 90 per cent. lambs; 2600 aged, with about 90 per cent. lambs — Very choice description; deliverable near Cassilis.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

STATIONS. The undersigned have for SALE—
PASTORAL PROPERTIES.
On the head waters of the Condamine, with 15,000 sheep and 500 cattle
Near the M'Intyre, Southern Queensland, with 16,000 sheep
On the Darling, with cattle
Ditto ditto, with sheep
Ditto ditto, with sheep and cattle
On the Bogan, with sheep
Ditto ditto, without stock
Ditto ditto, sheep and cattle
On the Macquarie, with sheep
On the Castlereagh, with cattle
And New England districts, with sheep and cattle.
CORNISH and HAY.

STOCK.—The undersigned have for SALE,
2,000 mixed store cattle of a celebrated brand, deliverable on station, Burnett district
600 ditto ditto, at Southern Queensland
1,000 ditto ditto, ditto
2,500 ditto, Darling Downs
800 bullocks, 2 to 5, Clarence district
400 female cattle, 1½ to 6, ditto
2,000 to 5000, also in Clarence district
1,000 mixed store cattle, 2 to 6, New England
1,500 mixed ditto, including 400 speyed cows.
SHEEP.
2,500 wethers, near the M'Intyre
1,500 ewes, ditto ditto
16,000 wethers, Darling Downs
11,000 ewes, ditto
18,000 wethers, on the Condamine
9,000 ewes, ditto.
CORNISH and HAY.
Sydney, 27th October.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG for SALE. Apply 11, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Newfoundland PUPS. 148, Phillip-street South.

SIDE-SADDLE with safety crutch, handsome bridle and cloth, almost new; £5, cost £9. Gibson, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, an elegant park Phaeton, suitable for a lady to drive. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a bargain, an excellent new American Covered WAGGON, with or without pair quiet Horses and Harness. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

PONY Phaeton for SALE. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street. Also, PONY.

FOR SALE, a superior second-hand 4-seated BUGGY, very light and easy, and will turn in the smallest space. Price £28, warranted. GIBSON'S, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, opposite School of Arts. Set harness, £5.

FOR SALE, an excellent MARE, Buggy, and Harness. Price £45 the lot. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has several quiet saddle and harness HORSES, cheap. 282, Pitt-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE and HANSOM, for SALE, cheap, harness, &c. Mrs. Glover, Botany Rd., Waterloo.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BUGGY. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

MOORE'S Colonial-made BUGGIES—a good assortment, soundly constructed, and well finished, slide-seats; Single and Double Concords; Waggonettes; Travelling Waggons, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Perambulators, &c. 203, South Head Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th November, 1866.

JOHN WALSH v. ELIZABETH FINNERTY, Executrix, &c.

BY virtue of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Victoria No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at noon, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December next, unless the writ of FIERI FACIAS herein be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, as executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Finnerty, late of Kelso, deceased, in and to the equity of redemption of all that piece or parcel of land situated in Howick-street, Bathurst, containing by admeasurement one rood, being one-half part of allotment No. 4 of section 25 in the town of Bathurst, together with the brick house and premises thereon erected, and known as the Coach and Horses.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.

Prime Fat Sheep, TO-MORROW.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
600 prime fat wedders.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 horses, just arrived from the country
A handsome pair of buggy horses, trial given
Spring-carts, waggons, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Kiama horses
Saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Sound Hack.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut gelding, 6 years old, got by Cossack out of a Whisker mare, thoroughly broken to saddle, and very fast.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; on FRIDAY, at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

F. M. STOKES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the Depot, 775, George-street, at 2 o'clock,
Oranges and Lisbon lemons.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

WHARFAGE DUES.

Circular Quay and Harbour Steamers, Wharf, Sydney Cove.

Lease for Three Years, from 1st January, 1867

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 27th November, 1866.

HARRISON and JONES have received instructions from the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, to sell by public auction, at the Exchange, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 27th November, at 12 o'clock,
The Lease for 3 years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, of all the dues authorised to be collected at the Circular Quay, including the Harbour Steamers' Wharf, Sydney Cove.

The articles and conditions of sale under which the above mentioned dues will be offered for sale by auction, in one lot, are published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 210, dated 30th October, 1866, extracts from which may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Rooms, 78, King-street.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Joseph Onus, to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. W. TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Page Jude, to sell at Mr. Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
154 head of fat cattle, in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat cattle.

PRIME MESS BEEF.

To Shippers, Captains, Provision Dealers, and others.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m.,
99 casks prime mess beef.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, near Market-street, commencing at 2 p.m. THIS DAY,
The several lots of unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Speerin, 167, George-street North, and remaining from yesterday's sale.
Terms, cash.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. R. James, 209, Castlereagh-street, according to specified dates:—
1866.
March—13th, open silver geneva 3440.
April—4th, hunting gold geneva 2283 and albert; 10th, sundry jewellery; 14th, open gold geneva 50298 and chain.
May—22nd, hunting silver geneva 4947; 25th, pair gold earrings, piece of silk and linen; 28th, 2 silk dresses; 30th, children's clothing; 31st, hunting silver lever, 2 coats, frock coat.
June—2nd, hunting silver lever, open gold geneva, gold chain, pair earrings, 6-shooter revolver, frock coat, dress coat, and 3 vests, open gold lever 2047 and gold albert, pair cloth trousers, hunting silver lever 4154 and gold albert, 2 night gowns; 4th, poncho, 2 fancy rings; 5th, gold brooch; 7th, telescope and meerschaum pipe; 8th, open silver geneva 12369 and pipe, hunting gold geneva 255; 9th, mantle and sheets; 11th, 9 pieces, 1 silk dress, silk skirt; 12th, parasol, worked petticoat; 13th, hunting silver geneva 4025; 14th, hunting silver lever 22447, 3 sheets and tablecloth, coat and vest; 15th, 2 gold rings, &c., satin skirt, cedar couch, dress, &c.; 16th, double gun; 18th, sac coat, pair gold earrings; 19th, reversible coat; 20th, open silver geneva 3646; 21st, piece of cotton shirting; 22nd, bundle of clothing; 23rd, 4 boot tops, 8-keyed flute in case; 25th, 6-barrelled revolver, electro-plated forks, &c., in case; 26th, hunting gold geneva 48; 29th, books and clothing, pair gold earrings; 30th, 2 gold watches, albert, &c., plaid cloak.
July—2nd, 3 pair boots, hunting gold geneva, open gold geneva 2740; 3rd, poncho; 4th, frock, &c.; 6th, 1 pair boots, 2 pair ditto; 7th, open gold geneva 66641, 3 pair boots; 9th, silver geneva and gold ring; 12th, pair tweed trousers; 13th, mantle, 1 pair boots; 16th, 1 silk dress, gold brooch; 18th, gold necklet, bundle of clothing; 20th, skirt and pieces, skirt and dittos; 24th, silk dress, coat; 26th, alpaca skirt, 1 piece crimson flannel, clock in glass shade, gold locket; 28th, 6 pieces; 30th, dress, 1 piece, cloth, lot of jewellery in case; 31st, suit of clothes.
August—1st, Gold chain, overcoat; 4th, open silver geneva 13426, brush &c.; 6th, 2 flutes; 7th, double gun, 6 white shirts, 3 mantles, sundry clothing; 9th, 2 gold rings; 10th, gold chain, gold ring, hunting silver lever 14036; 11th, bundle clothing; 13th, sheets &c., sundry clothing; 14th, frock and cape, open gold verge 713 and chain; 15th, hunting silver verge 2104, gold chain; 16th, silk dress; 17th, moring dress, silk dress; 18th, trousers and vest, hunting silver lever 1861 and gold pin; 20th, gold albert; 21st, open gold lever 20125 and gold chain, quilt &c., coat, looking-glass and picture, hunting gold geneva 286 and gold albert; 23rd, poncho.

Congou Teas, Tobacco
Glass and Earthenware
Benches and Timber
Lemonade and Ginger Beer Bottles
Clothing, Shirts, Apparel, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. A. Toogood, in the estate of the late C. Higgins, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Oriental Hotel, Circular Quay,
Brass and ironware, carpenters' tools, benches, timber, matting, room paper, crockery, glassware, oilcloth, books, lamps, American tobacco, teas, clothing, shirts, ice box, mariner's compass, hogsheads, bottles, brass hot water warmers, and sundries.
Terms cash, without reserve.

Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver watches, jewellery
Fancy goods and sundries.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises of the Police Office Hotel, York-street.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Leicester to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, at the Police Office Hotel, at the risk of the former purchaser,
The lease, license, goodwill, together with a first-class assortment of stock suitable for the trade; also the whole of the household furniture, &c.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of E. C. Fortescue.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

On the Premises, Glebe Store, corner of Mitchell-street, Glebe Road, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the well-selected stock of groceries, oilmen's stores, teas, scales, weights, counters, nests of drawers, shelving, weighing machine, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. Huntington.

At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

To Builders, General Dealers, and others.

TUESDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
20,000 laths
26 casks Portland and Keen's cement
Plaster paris
Lath nails
Papier mache ornaments
Horse and harness
Two carts
Sundry mortar, lime, &c.
Terms, cash.

Summer Drapery, Dress, and Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex La Hogue,
THURSDAY, 29th,
FRIDAY, 30th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments summer goods, just landed.
Particulars on WEDNESDAY.

In the Assigned Estate of a Draper, by order of the Trustees.
Removed from Newtown for convenience of Sale.

WEDNESDAY, November 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the Trustees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of drapery slops, hosiery, dress stuffs, haberdashery, &c., &c.; shop steps, stands, lamps, &c.
Terms, cash.

General Drapery, Clothing, and Hats.

THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Prints
Longcloths
Hosiery
Shirts
Clothing, &c., &c.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 319, George-street, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices, consisting of—
Muslins
Prints
Longcloths
Greys
Diapers
Damasks
Flannels
Huckabacks
Clifton towels
Oil baize
Dress materials
Hosiery
Spot books
Rolled shirtings
Scotch hollands
Rough ditto
4-4 Irish
Striped skirtings
Umbrellas
White and regatta shirts
Byzantine and Scotch twill ditto
Crimean and flannel ditto
Crown mole trousers
Drill and duck ditto
Light fancy tweed and doe ditto
Fancy and black cloth vests
Light tweed and black cloth sacs
Tweed and doe suits
Boys' and youths' straw hats
Men's yachting ditto ditto
French and Canadian felt ditto
Drab shell ditto.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, November 29th.

Drapery
Millinery
Hosiery
Flowers
Parachutes, &c., &c.

On the Premises, South Head Road.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. A. Battle, draper, who is retiring from the trade, to sell by auction, on the premises, South Head Road, on THURSDAY next,
The whole of his entire stock of drapery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

Unreserved Sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant,
Greys, longcloths, muslins, spot books
Curtains, moleskins, black glacés
Linings, derrys, toilette quilts, prints
Carpets, hosiery, dress materials
Mole trousers, Scotch twilled and byzantine shirts
Crimean shirts, B. and Y., moles
Women's and boys' leghorn and straw hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s Stout
Burton Pale Ale
Bottled by Tyrer.
474 Cases.

For Auction Sale at Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 27th instant.
Time, half-past 2 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Longwood, ———, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

Highly Important to
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Campbell and Co., to sell by auction at their Stores, Campbell's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON the 27th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Ex Longwood
S in diamond,
126 cases Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s stout, each 4 dozen, quarts
1 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen, pints.
T in diamond,
154 cases Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s stout, each 4 dozen, quarts
8 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen, pints.
P in diamond,
94 cases Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s stout, each 4 dozen, quarts
7 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen, pints.
T in diamond,
84 cases Burton pale ale, each 4 dozen, quarts
S in diamond,
4 hogsheads Marrian's ale.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Mauritius Sugars.
Crystals
Counters
Rations.

Groceries
Oilman's Stores
Hams and Bacon.

Highly important to
Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Speculators
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a further issue.

Albert Sardines
Pint Pickles
Half-pint Salad Oil.

At the Australian Bonded Stores.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, November 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 cases ¼-sardines, Alberts
25 ditto ½ ditto, ditto
200 ditto pint pickles
190 ditto half-pint salad oil, Whybrow's.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469507

SALES BY AUCTION.

TUESDAY, November 27th, 1866.

Peremptory Sale.
At the Australian Bond
Just landed ex Landsborough.
Christmas Fruits
Christmas Fruits.

Very Important
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, November 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely.
180 cases superior currants
50 boxes fine Eleme raisins
50 half-boxes Muscatel ditto
200 quarter-boxes ditto
10 cases candied peel, orange, lemon, and citron.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, November 27th, 1866.
At the Australian Bond.

Price's Belmont and Foreign Candles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, November 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
300 boxes Price's Belmont candles, full weights
300 ditto foreign candles, light ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th December, 1866.

Important Preliminary Notice.

Extensive, Highly Attractive, and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
FIRST-CLASS
ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising
Elegant Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Furniture in White
Marble Washstands, Chiffonieres, Toilets, &c.
Whatnots, Canterburies, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c.

On view to the public on THURSDAY, 29th November.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Invoice of English-manufactured furniture and furniture in white, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th December, 1866.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

Extensive, Highly Attractive, and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, &c.

, Manufactured specially to order, and to stand the climate of this colony.

Comprising
Elegant Drawing and Dining-room Suites Furniture, in white
Marble Washstands, Chiffonieres, Toilets, &c.
Walnut Whatnots, Canterburies
Card, Loo, Occasional, Coffee, &c., Tables
Mahogany, Walnut, and Birch Half round Toilets, Marble Tops
Couches, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Hall Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers
To Parties Furnishing
To Buyers for the Country,
And others.

, Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect this very superior shipment of English manufactured Furniture, &c., which will be on view on THURSDAY, 29th November, 1866.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of English manufactured furniture, &c., comprising an extensive and well-selected assortment, well worthy the attention of buyers, and just landed in excellent condition per Empress, viz.:—

FURNITURE.
Walnut and high low suite, consisting of settee, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs, covered in magenta silk, buttoned and gimped
Superior double-headed walnut suite, viz., settee, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs, covered in green and gold, silk buttoned and gimped
Walnut suite, in magenta silk, viz., couch, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs
Ditto ditto, green damask, ditto ditto
Mahogany couches and sofas
Lath folding chairs, with arms
Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating
Mahogany serpentine bedsteps
Walnut davenports, walnut card tables
Inlaid occasional and sofa coffee tables
Walnut loo tables, shaped
3 and 5 tier walnut whatnots
Oak, mahogany, hatstands, with plate-glass backs
Mahogany and walnut berger chairs, with and without playboards
Mahogany and bell-work tables
Mahogany, walnut, and birch toilets, marble top, and dressing table, with swing glass
Mahogany, walnut, and birch half-round toilets, marble tops
Mahogany toilets, marble tops, and dressing-tables, with swing glass
Mahogany round washstands, fitted, &c.

FURNITURE IN WHITE.
Walnut German couch frames
High and low walnut suites ditto
Mahogany and walnut chair frames
Carved Rutland chair ditto
Walnut bannister back ditto
Suites of furniture
Ladies' and gents' chair frames, walnut
Mahogany sofa ditto, &c.

Also,
Best feather pillows, wadding, flock, empty cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

Perry, Sons'
Enamelled Ware
Baths
Trays
Covers
Candlesticks
Toilets
Pails, &c.
Holloware
Ironmongery.

On WEDNESDAY, November 28th, 1856.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, November 28th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following superior assortment of
Perry and Sons' enamelled ware, comprising
Covers, 10 to 18 inch, dishcovers
Trays, Elgin, 30 inch, metal gold borders
Ditto, 12, 16, 18, 24 inch, ditto ditto ditto
Baths, 22 to 30 inch, spittoons, pails
Cullenders, teapots, spice boxes, cash boxes, pails, hand-lamps, lanterns
Baths, 14 to 16 inch, oak match boxes
Basins, ladles, stand, teapot, mould
Grecian vases, knife trays
Holloware, saucepans, kitchens, and kettles
Ironmongery, hammers, adzes, meat choppers, nails, screws, saws, and planes.
Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

Negrohead Cavendish Tobacco
Half-pound and Aromatic ditto.

At the Australian Bonded Stores.

THURSDAY, November 29th, 1866.

To Grocers
Storekeepers
Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on THURSDAY next, November 29th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 half tierces Barrett's anchor tobacco
2 ditto Raven tobacco
2 ditto Lion ditto
8 boxes Dingo 10's
3 cases ditto half-pound
2 boxes Starlight
3 ditto Cutama, and Diamond
1 box aromatic
1 case Virginia shag.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex La Hogue.
28 Cases Sardines
(Indented for Messrs. Love and Son).

Auction Sale THIS DAY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases, each 100, ½ sardines
20 cases, each 200, ¼ ditto.
Terms, cash.

Champagne Cider.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases champagne cider.
Terms, cash.

To Dealers, Grocers, and others.

Clearance Sale of
Groceries and Sundries.

To close accounts in an Assigned Estate.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous lots of groceries and sundries.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th November.

Large and Important Auction Sale of
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries
Sugar, Flour, Beer, and Sundries.

To Merchant, Grocers, Bakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, large parcels of groceries, sugars, flour, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Longwood, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

Bottled Fruits and Pickles.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
58 cases, each 2 dozen, Joyce's bottled fruits
30 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, ditto pickles
Terms, cash.

Dunphy's Stout.
100 Cases.

For Auction Sale, TUESDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases Dunphy's stout, each 4 dozen.
With all faults, at per case.
Terms, cash.

Gelatine Lozenges.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases gelatine lozenges.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Carlisle Ale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
6 hogsheads Carlisle pale ale.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of N. Caston.

By order of the Official Assignee.

ADELAIDE FLOUR
THREE-BUSHEL BAGS
SHEATHING FELT
COIR FIBRE.

For Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 27th November.

To Bakers, Millers, Corn Dealers, Merchants, Ship Chandlers, Upholsterers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the estate of N. Caston, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
ADELAIDE FLOUR.
4 tons Duffield's
8 ditto ditto
26 3-10 ditto Elliott and Kekwick's
5 5-10 ditto Hart's
1 6-10 ditto Duffield's.
THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.
50 bales 300 3-bushel bags.
SHEATHING FELT.
4750 sheets sheathing felt.
COIR FIBRE.
7861 lbs. coir fibre.
Terms, cash.

500 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

To close the balance of a shipment.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 27th November.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
About 500 bags Mauritius sugars.
To close a shipment.
Terms at sale.

Paper Bags
Printing Paper.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales grocers' paper bags, assorted
1 ditto fine printing paper, 22 lbs.
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 36 lbs.
10 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 13 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Muscatel Raisins
Fine New Currants.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 27th November.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
30 bales, each 4 boxes Muscatel raisins
50 barrels currants.
All prime fruit, just landed.
Terms at sale.

African Ginger.

To Ginger Beer Brewers, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
20 barrels African ginger.
Terms at sale.

FINEST CHILIAN WHEAT
Ditto ditto FLOUR.

The cargo of the Atrevida, from Chili,
For Absolute Sale by Auction,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
On MONDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Samples now on view.

Most Important
To Millers, Bakers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Atrevida,
5269 bags finest Chilian wheat
667 ditto flour.
The Auctioneers invite the particular attention of all classes of buyers to the above superior cargo of wheat and flour. Samples are now on view at the Sale Rooms, and the whole will positively be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the residence of Mr. William Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, &c., &c.

Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. William Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Ex Robert Passenger, Moore, master, from Mauritius.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 27th November.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Robert Passenger, damaged by sea water,
O—80 small bags slightly | S—4 large bags slightly
E—19 ditto ditto ditto | A—2 ditto ditto ditto
3—21 ditto ditto ditto | M—3 ditto ditto ditto
27— 1 large ditto ditto | 31—1 ditto ditto ditto
LL— 2 ditto ditto ditto | 8—1 ditto ditto ditto
28— 1 ditto ditto ditto | A—1 ditto ditto much.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
16 Cases First-class London-made Furniture.

Just landed ex La Hogue.
Consisting of
Elegant Drawing-room Suites, in Walnut and Rosewood, covered in neat Damasks
Oval Walnut Tables, to match
Canterburies, Corner Whatnots, and Fancy Tables
Ladies' Davenports with Rising Tops
Chess Tables and Coffee Tables
Walnut Chiffonieres, with Glass Backs
Dining-room Suites, Mahogany, covered with Morocco Leather, each consisting of 6 Chairs, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Lounge
Telescope Tables with Patent Screws
Sideboards with Glass Backs
Cane-seated Bedroom Chairs
Empty Cases and Cotton Waste, &c., &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant and substantial English-manufactured furniture.
Terms at sale.
On view on Wednesday.

On TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

Great Clearance Sale of
Carriages
Buggies
Dogcarts
Waggonettes
Sociables
Barouches
Hooded Phaetons
Spring-carts
American Waggons, &c.

In consequence of great alterations in the premises.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Manufactory, Pitt-street South, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Walter Hood.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by public auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, November 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
S in diamond.
1-20—18 cases North Wilts' cheese, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

White Spirit.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, November 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
4 hogsheads white spirit
5 quarter-casks ditto.
In Bond.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Chili Flour.
In 100-lb. Sacks.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, November 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
370 bags prime Chili flour.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Batger's Bottled Fruits, Muscatel Raisins
1 lb. Lobsters, Confectionery.

To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th November, at the City Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 cases Batger's bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
18 ditto Forbes' 1-lb. fresh lobsters, 6 ditto
3 ditto confectionery, in 2 oz. packets
3 ditto each 10 tins gelatine lozenges, 14 lbs.
50 boxes Borwick's baking powder
6 cases mustard, in 14-lb. tins
2 ditto arrowroot, 7-lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Fine Flour
Navy Biscuits.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 27th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
60 bags fine flour
120 bags best navy biscuits.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

AMBER DATES.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, THIS DAY, the 27th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
50 mats amber dates.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Mess Pork
York Hams
Westphalia Hams
Taylor's Chocolate.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
8 cases prime York hams
5 ditto Westphalia ditto
7 ditto Taylor's chocolate
65 barrels prime mess pork.
Terms at sale.

Important and Positive Sale
of
Allsopp's No. 3 Draught Ale, in the finest condition
W. I. Rum, Martell's Old Brandy
Bottled Beer, Corks, and Rattans.

To close half-year's accounts,
Under instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., on WEDNESDAY, November 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The following prime shipments :—
To close accounts.
All guaranteed sound and in good condition,
Ex Pegasus,
61 hogsheads Allsopp's No. 3 ale.
Ex Cingala,
98 hogsheads Allsopp's No 3 ale,
Ex Rutlandshire.
14 hogsheads Lemon Hart's rum.
Ex Cumberland,
50 hogsheads Lemon Hart's rum.
Ex Persia,
18 hogsheads Martell's old dark brandy, in bond
(Finest in the market.)
Ex Canaan,
335 cases Martell's pale brandy, 1 28-32, 12-8 U.P.
Ex Beemah,
94 casks Allsopp's ale, bottled by Friend, each 4 doz.
52 casks Barclay's stout, each 4 dozen.
Ex Toftcombs,
10 bales Spanish corks.
Ex Walter Hood,
6 bales best wine corks.
Ex Hendrika,
2¼ tons rattans, more or less.
Ex Edith Haviland,
2 tons rattans, more or less.
15 cases Louis Roederer's champagne, each 1 dozen.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OFFICE FURNITURE
CHAFF CUTTER
CORN CRACKER
AMERICAN STOVES
PATENT KNIFE CLEANERS, &c.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th November, at 11 o'clock,
To close up several insolvent and other estates,
A variety of household and office furniture, now at the rooms, including office desks, copying presses, bookcases and shelves, pigeon holes, office chairs, a wardrobe, sideboard, chiffoniere, looking-glasses, cruet-stand, hassocks, music stools, chairs, whatnots, a four-post bedstead and hangings, small iron safe, American stoves, patent knife cleaners, chaff-cutter, corn-cracker, and various other articles.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of
Mr. WILLIAM AUDSLEY,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the official assignee, on the premises, on South Head Road, near Brisbane-street, on THURSDAY next, the 29th November, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the varied stock of boots and shoes—comprising a good assortment of men's, women's, and children's boots, shoes, slippers, and goloshes, English, colonial and foreign-made light and heavy goods, plain and fancy articles, in lots to suit purchasers.

Printed catalogues will be ready in a day or two.
The shop fixtures, gas fittings, and lease of premises will also be sold on the premises.
Terms, cash.

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, IN THE ESTATE OF Mr. ROBERT IREDALE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, on the premises known as R. Iredale and Company's, in George-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral, early in December next, on days to be fixed in future advertisements,
The whole of the extensive and varied stock of furnishing and general ironmongery, comprehending every article in the trade, and in many instances rather large supplies, well worthy the notice of importers of such goods and of the retail ironmongers in town and country.

Care will be taken to make the lots as suitable as possible to the purchasers.
Further particulars in a few days.

WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

MR. LOVE'S FAMILY RESIDENCE, BOURKE-STREET.

* Attention is directed to the sale of this really valuable property.
MORT and CO.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.

By order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Love and Son, with the consent of the Mortgagee.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Title, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER,
That splendid freehold property, situate in
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY-HILLS,
and well known as the
FAMILY RESIDENCE
of Mr. W. Love.
The house is built of stone, with slated roofs, front and back verandahs and balconies, and contains on the
GROUND FLOOR.
hall, large dining and breakfast rooms opening into one, parlour, library and spare bedroom, small linen closet.
FIRST FLOOR.
Handsome drawing-room, three good bedrooms, bath-room, and watercloset.
ATTIC FLOOR.
4 bedrooms,
The fittings throughout the house are of the best character, the woodwork being polished cedar, marble mantelpieces, and rich cornices; the hall is laid with encaustic tiles, and
WATER IS LAID ON
throughout the house.
At the rear is a spacious yard, in which are kitchen with servants' room over, laundry, coal yard, coach-house, and three-stall stable with loft over, built of stone.
The land occupies a large frontage to Bourke-street, enclosed by dwarf wall with iron railings, and is laid out with great taste as a flower garden; the entrance to the back premises is in Little Bourke-street.

It is but seldom that a property of this character is in the market; it has been built without regard to cost, the intention being to have a thoroughly substantial, faithfully built, and superior family residence. The views from the house are very fine, and include the Harbour, North Shore, Balmain, and Botany.

The attention of those who are on the look-out for a first-class city family residence would do well to inspect this property, the sale of which, as is well known, is peremptory.

By Order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. W. Love and Son.

LOT 1. Valuable STORE, Denham-street, Rockhampton.
LOT 2. Two-story HOUSE, William-street, Double Bay.

Titles, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, solicitors, The Exchange.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 28th November,
The following valuable properties :—
LOT 1. All that block of land situate in Denham-street at its junction with Quay-lane, Rockhampton, on which is erected
THE FITZROY STORE,
now in the occupation of Mr. R. J. Robinson.
The building is of brick, on stone foundation, with handsome front, and is in the best business part of Rockhampton, close to the river.
, Further particulars will be published shortly.
LOT 2. An allotment of land situate in William-street, Double Bay, to the east of Bay-street, on which is erected a
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,
with front verandah, balcony, and shingled roof, and contains hall and 5 rooms.

The house commands excellent views, and is now in the occupation of Mr. J. P. Edwards.
This property is held on a 99 years' lease, subject to a low ground rent.

POSITIVE SALE.

EASTERN CREEK,
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

CHOICE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM, situate close to the RIVERSTONE STATION, about 15 MILES from PARRAMATTA, well known as the property of the late Mr. JUSTICE MILFORD.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, A VALUABLE FARM of 140 ACRES, on the left bank of Eastern Creek, opposite to MOUNT MACQUARIE, and adjoining Elder's 80-acre grant, on the north, and Marsden's 1000-acre grant on the south.
The farm is all enclosed by a most substantial 3-rail fence, and 14 acres are under cultivation. Upon the farm is a comfortable 5-roomed house, built of brick and weather-board; also, gardener's cottage and out buildings.

This is a very choice farm, and admirably adapted for dairying and agriculture. The land is good, and the property would make a snug homestead. Particular attention is directed to the sale, as affording an opportunity for securing a really
CHOICE DAIRY and AGRICULTURAL FARM.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCE,
with 4 ACRES of LAND, known as
WESTGATE COTTAGE, UPPER PADDINGTON,
held under a 99 years' lease, at a ground rent of £44 per annum.

TERMS AT SALE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December,
The above choice property, now in the occupation of
FRANCIS COOPER, Esq., situate on the Waverley Road, at Upper Paddington.

The attention of those in search of a faithfully-built and commodious family residence, with large prospective increased value, is directed to this sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE OF CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

By order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Love and Son, with the consent of the Mortgagee.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE.
That splendid freehold property, well known as the property of Mr. W. Love.

WILLIAM-STREET, DOUBLE BAY.
The residue of 99 years' lease of allotment of land situate in William-street, together with a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, with front verandah, balcony, and shingled roof, containing hall and 5 rooms, presently occupied by Mr. J. P. Edwards.

DENHAM-STREET, ROCKHAMPTON.
A block of land situate in Denham-street, at its junction with Quay-lane, Rockhampton, on which is erected
THE FITZROY STORE,
now in the occupation of Mr. R. J. Robinson.
MORT and CO.

UNRESERVED SALE.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Large Block of Land, 41 feet frontage to Castlereagh-street, adjoining Captain Cook's Lodge, the residence and property of Captain Watson, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre, together with the Cottage thereon, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, No. 168, Castlereagh-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 41 feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of 79 feet, on which is a weatherboard cottage, No. 168, Castlereagh-street, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and let for £52 per annum.

This property, occupying a splendid situation in this main thoroughfare opposite the Theatre, and adjoining Captain Watson's residence; it is also immediately at the rear of the recently erected premises of Mr. Benson, fronting Elizabeth-street.
The sale is peremptory and without reserve, and buyers should not neglect the opportunity for securing a choice city site or small investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BURRADOO ESTATE,

a PLEASANT, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, comprising STONE-BUILT VILLA, and 175 acres of PARK LAND of the richest description, of whinstone volcanic soil, situated at the junction of the WINGECARRIBEE RIVER and MITTAGONG RIVULET, about two miles from the village of Bowral, at which a station of the Southern Railway will be open for traffic early next year. It is also about five miles from the FITZROY RAILWAY STATION, to be open this year, and about four miles from the town of BERRIMA.
The villa contains wide verandah, hall, and five well-finished rooms. The out-buildings comprise kitchen, laundry, servants' room, store, stable, coach-house, fowl-house, &c.
The whole of the land is enclosed by a substantial three-rail fence, and subdivided into paddocks, and about 50 acres are thoroughly cleared and stumped. It is permanently watered by the Wingecarribee River, and by never-failing springs in different parts of the estate. A large garden has been trenched, laid out, and a portion planted with CHOICE ENGLISH FRUIT TREES, all of which are THRIVING, and are now 3 years old. Roads have been made, giving an EASY and PICTURESQUE APPROACH to the residence, which stands at an elevation of MORE THAN 2000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, and commands an uninterrupted view of the MAGNIFICENT SURROUNDING SCENERY, including BONG BONG CHURCH, THROSBY PARK, and other FIRST-CLASS ESTATES.
BURRADOO is adapted, from its delightful elevated position and accessibility, for a Sanatorium or superior Family Hotel, or for the country seat of a city gentleman desirous of securing a perfect change of air and a cool English climate, in which both home fruit trees and plants luxuriate, and at the same time a valuable estate of rich and well watered agricultural land, highly improved, with most comfortable substantial residence, farm buildings, cultivation paddocks, orchard, clearings, &c., all within two miles from a railway station, and about 75 miles from Sydney.
The Villa will be sold furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Inventory of furniture, bedding, linen, cutlery, farm implements, &c., may be inspected at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Rev. G. F. M'ARTHUR to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 17th December next, at 11 o'clock,
The delightfully situated leasehold estate,
BURRADOO,
WINGECARRIBEE RIVER,
MITTAGONG,
having about 90 years to run, at a rental of £55 per annum.
Terms—Half cash, residue in six months.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, EARLY IN JANUARY, 1867, in consequence of the proprietor's intended departure from the colony,

MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENTS,
NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA,
well known as the estates of
The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, M.L.C.
Yielding a rental of £2400 per annum.

Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit, 30 per cent. by promissory notes at 1, 2, and 3 years date with 8 per cent. interest added; 50 per cent. any term not exceeding 20 years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, both secured by mortgage on the properties.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
LOT 1. CUSTOM HOUSE-BUILDINGS,
CIRCULAR QUAY.
This splendid range of mercantile premises recently erected under the direction of Mr. Hume, architect, consists of FOUR THREE-STORY WAREHOUSES, with separate entrances and approaches, and FOURTEEN SPACIOUS OFFICES, the whole so arranged as to admit of their being occupied together or separately. They are now all let to first-class tenants.
Title—Grant from the Crown.

LOT 2. ROSE-HILL DOMAIN,
EDGECLIFFE ROAD and OCEAN-STREET,
WOOLLAHRA.
This valuable property comprises 10 acres of the CHOICEST PORTION of the Point Piper Estate, held on lease, having about 90 years to run at a ground rent of £100 per annum. About half of the land has been sublet in villa sites for the residue of the term, all of which are permanently improved with first-class residences; the subtenants of this portion of the land paying for the first thirty-three years a ground rent of £100 per annum, after which a gradually increasing rental.
The remaining moiety of the estate, about 5 acres, is known as
ROSEMONT HOUSE and GROUNDS.
This beautifully situated stone-built COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION was built specially for the Proprietor's Residence, under the direction of Mr. Hume architect, and occupies without exception, the most valuable position in this favourite and delightful locality, commanding unsurpassed picturesque views of the surrounding much admired scenery, including the harbour of Port Jackson extending to the Ocean.
, ROSEMONT is admitted to be the most substantial, spacious, and conveniently arranged Family Mansion in the colonies, and the grounds, both as regards position and tasteful arrangement, are unsurpassed.

VICTORIA.
THE AGRA BANK,
QUEEN-STREET, MELBOURNE.
These eligible handsome and extensive premises are situated near the intersection of
QUEEN AND COLLINS STREETS,
the great leading thoroughfares of the city.
They adjoin the site on which the new Bank of Australasia is about to be erected, and are in the immediate vicinity of the Union Bank, London Chartered Bank, Oriental Bank, Melbourne Banking Company, Bank of New South Wales, Australasian Insurance Company; Southern Insurance Company, &c.
The range of offices on the ground floor, together with messenger's residence in the rear, are in the occupation of the Agra Bank; and the upper floors, containing 16 apartments, are occupied by Mr. Gell, solicitor, the whole realising a rental of
£750 PER ANNUM,
on lease, having about five years to run.
These premises in 1858 were erected at a cost of £12,000, and occupy an allotment of land having a frontage of 28 feet to Queen-street, extending 95 feet back to a lane at the rear adjoining the newly erected premises of the Australasian Insurance Company.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

DAY of SALE and FULL PARTICULARS of these properties will be duly announced, in the mean time further information may be obtained on application to MORT and CO., or RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT SALE of STATIONS in NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Forlonge's Magnificent Properties.

Together with
135,000 SHEEP,
And an Area of about
2,304,900 ACRES OF GRAZING COUNTRY.

R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from W. Forlonge, Esq., to OFFER for SALE by AUCTION, at their Wool Warehouses, Bourke and William streets, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, January 15th, 1867, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The following
SPLENDID STATION PROPERTIES
In New South Wales and Queensland,
Together with
135,000 SHEEP.
These Stations will first be offered in two lots, as follows, viz. :—

Lot 1.
The Darling Division, consisting of
THE WEST BOGAN,
THE DARLING,
THE LOWER WARREGO,
THE UPPER WARREGO,
And
THURULGUNIA STATIONS.
In all 45 blocks, and containing an area of
1,499,060 Acres of Grazing Country,
consisting to a great extent of fine open saltbush plains of the most fattening description, intersected by belts of timber, and abundantly watered by the Darling, Bogan, and Warrego Rivers, to which they have a total frontage of about
400 Miles.
These runs will be sold with
75,000 Sheep,
said to be in excellent condition, and including a large proportion of breeding ewes.
The capabilities of this country can scarcely be calculated, but, at a moderate estimate, it ought to carry 150,000 sheep. The improvements comprise all requisites for efficient management.

Lot 2.
THE LACHLAN DIVISION,
consisting of the
WILLANDRA STATIONS,
BADJERABONG STATIONS,
and
BILLABONG STATIONS.
In all 34 blocks, and containing an area of about
805,840 acres,
of country, which may be divided into three classes—the Willandra being very fattening for sheep; the Badjerabong excellent as a breeding station; and the Billabong equally valuable as a summer run and refuge for stock in dry seasons.
With these stations will be sold
60,000 Sheep
of good ages, and in first-rate condition.
The Willandra blocks have about seventy miles frontage to the Willandra Billabong, and the country consists of open saltbush plains, excellent for fattening and topping up stock for market. The Badjerabong Stations have considerable frontage to the Upper Lachlan, and are abundantly watered in all seasons. This country is well adapted for young stock. The Billabong country is used as a summer run in seasons of severe drought, and will carry a very large number of sheep. It is mountainous, and abounds in permanent creeks and rivers.
The improvements on the Badjerabong Stations are most complete, and comprise first-class house, woolshed for 20 shearers, and, in fact, every requisite.
Should the stations not be sold in two lots as above, they will then be offered separately, as follows :—

Lot 1.
THE DARLING DIVISION,
As follows :—
THE UPPER WARREGO STATIONS,
consisting of six blocks, with a frontage of 60 miles to the Upper Warrego, at a portion of the river containing broad deep reaches of permanent water miles in length. The area is about
192,000 Acres.
And they will be sold with
25,000 Sheep.
A considerable proportion of this country is really of the very choicest description, beautifully grassed, and abounding in nutritious herbs. Its capabilities can scarcely be estimated at less than 50,000 sheep. Improvements comprise all requisites.

Lot 2.
THE LOWER WARREGO and THURULGUNIA STATIONS,
Consisting of 32 blocks, containing an area of about
889,260 Acres,
Together with
25,000 Sheep
of fair ages and sexes.
These runs include a large extent of first-rate fattening country, consisting of excellent saltbush plains. There is about 260 miles frontage to each side of the Warrego, also to the Thurulgunia Creek. The capabilities ought to be at least 50,000 sheep.

Lot 3.
The DARLING and WEST BOGAN STATIONS,
consisting of thirteen runs, containing an area of about
417,800 acres of first-class country,
together with
25,000 sheep,
of fair ages and sexes.
These runs comprise the choicest portion of the Bogan country, splendidly watered and richly grassed. The capabilities can scarcely be over-estimated, and, at the very lowest calculation, 60,000 sheep ought to be depastured with ease. As fattening country, this is almost unequalled in the colonies. There are substantial improvements, such as homesteads, huts, woolshed, yards, fencing, &c.

Lot 2.
THE LACHLAN DIVISION,
As follows :—
UPPER LACHLAN,
Consisting of
BILLABONG,
BALDERAGERA,
BRYMEDURA,
And
TEN-MILE CREEK,
Together with
25,000 Sheep.
Total Area, about
328,200 Acres.
This country is hilly and mountainous, intersected by numerous permanent creeks and rivers, and splendidly adapted for its present purpose, viz., as a refuge in seasons of drought. It is very healthy for sheep, and large drafts can be sent up from the plains during the summer; in fact, it is scarcely possible to over estimate its capabilities during the dry season of the year. As a breeding station to work in conjunction with fattening country it is most valuable.

Lot 2.
THE UPPER LACHLAN RUNS,
consisting of
BADJERABONG,
and four other blocks, containing an area of about
87,800 acres,
and having considerable frontage to the Lachlan, and also the advantage of fine back creeks. These stations will be sold with
15,000 Sheep.
The country is excellent for rearing stock, and the improvements are really most complete, comprising substantial house, woolshed, paddocks, yards, huts, &c. In fact, no expense has been spared, this being the head station of Mr. Forlonge's Lachlan runs. Supposed capabilities, about 25,000 sheep.

Lot 3.
THE WILLANDRA STATIONS,
on the Lachlan, consisting of 15 blocks, with an area of about
389,840 acres.
Together with
20,000 sheep.
This country is distant about 70 miles from Hay, on the Murrumbidgee, and is thus in comparatively close proximity to the Melbourne market. It is splendidly grassed, and also abounds in saltbush and nutritious herbs, excellent for fattening stock. There is a very large frontage to the Willandra Billabong, which, now that the canal is complete, will doubtless be filled by the first flood which comes down the Lachlan. For fattening stock these blocks cannot be excelled, and when the creek is filled there can scarcely be a doubt that fully 60,000 sheep can be depastured with ease.

As the whole of these well-known properties are
For positive sale,
And on liberal terms,
the auctioneers invite inspection, and will be glad to treat with intending purchasers.
Full particulars can be ascertained and plans seen on application at Goldsbrough's wool warehouses, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

Unstocked Country—on the Bogan.

THE Undersigned will sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), on the 6th December next,
Those splendid blocks of fattening country on the Bogan Hermitage plains, A No. 2 and V, comprising an area of 120,000 acres of chiefly myall and salt bush country, and on which an extensive dam has been constructed and well sunk, both of which contain an abundant supply of excellent water.
(Signed) JOHN HAY.
November 17th, 1866.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 106,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, George-street, Brisbane.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469508

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DANIEL HICKEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late Son THOMAS; to move from his residence, Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. HANSLOW, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church; and Glebe Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GOULD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Daughter AMELIA; to move from her parents' residence, 237, Kent-street, near Margaret-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY IKIN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, CHARLOTTE; to move from his residence, Camden-street, Enmore, Newtown, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, Burdekin's-buildings, William-street; and at Hill's old factory, Riley-street.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 7th November, 1866.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the Rents of the undermentioned Runs not having been paid on or before the 30th day of September last, they will become absolutely forfeited, unless the full amount of rent in each case, with one-fourth added by way of penalty, be paid into the Colonial Treasury within ninety days thereafter, as prescribed by the Act and Regulations.

W. ALCOCK TULLY.
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MARANOA DISTRICT.

Lessee.	Run.	Rent Due. £ s. d.	Assessment. £	Total Amount. £ s. d.
John Beckett	Mogador Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Tertulia Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
Patrick Clynes	Bedhill Bedhill	52 5 0		52 5 0
Cochrane and Moore	Gulnarber West	10 3 7	20	30 3 7
Ditto	Gulnarber Retro	10 3 7	20	30 3 7
J. and A Doyle	Tomoo, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 4	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. Essy	Upper Guy Guy	12 10 0	10	22 10 0
S. and T. Hyland	Burwash	18 15 0		18 15 0
R. and G. Hazard	Weengallen	107 10 0		107 10 0
Peter Moore	Delgui	12 10 0		12 10 0
Morehead and Young	Heazlemount	40 0 0		40 0 0
M'Leay and Taylor	Bogiria	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Huillaginini	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Minongarah	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Briarie	64 10 0		64 10 0
F. H. Hill	Coonghan	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto East	12 10 0		12 10 0
Janet Ross	Upper Yalebone	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper West Yalebone	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
D. Roberts, senior	Weeyan	25 0 0		25 0 0
Scott Smith	Manadilla, No. 1	15 0 0		15 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
William Smith	Four-mile Creek Back Block	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. B. Tonson	Yarara Lake	18 15 0		18 15 0
LEICHHART DISTRICT.				
Henry Beit (in trust)	Tea Tree	27 12 6		27 12 6
Ditto	Peak Downs	27 12 6		27 12 6
Ditto	Upper Laguna	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper Jumma	12 10 0		12 10 0
Bailey, Newton, and Liddiard	Green Hills	25 0 0		25 0 0
William Brahe	Rheudrannan	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Wintha Wintha	12 10 0		12 10 0
Walter Davidson	West End	12 10 0		12 10 0
Thomas Farmer	Lake Salvator	12 10 0		12 10 0
Hood and Manning	Slateford	12 10 0		12 10 0
Headrick, Livermore, and Co.	Saltbush Park	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 1	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	18 15 0		18 15 0
S. D. Gordon	Round Stone Creek	23 0 0		23 0 0
John Little	Redcliffe, No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
John Little	Ditto, No. 4	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Lamb, Parbury, and Co.	Estramadura	38 10 0		38 10 0
Stewart Murray	Tungurra	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Stewart Lee	Killowen	15 0 0		15 0 0
Ditto	Kenmare	15 0 0		15 0 0
P. F. M'Donald	Fulham	20 0 0		20 0 0
J. R. Morris, T. S. Antill, trustees in the estate of late H. S. Wills	Lillaree	37 10 0		37 10 0
Osborne and Stephen	Comeley Bank	55 0 0		55 0 0
Christr. Rolleston	Speculum	13 0 0		13 0 0
Gordon Sandeman	Saltbush, Nos. 1 and 2	30 0 0		30 0 0
Fred. T. Smith	Ruined Castle Creek, No. 1	37 8 0		37 8 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	37 8 0		37 8 0
G. P. Serocold	Conciliation Creek C	27 10 0		27 10 0
Alexander Stuart	Morenish No. 1	10 0 0	20	30 0 0
Ditto	Upper Melaleuca	11 0 0	20	31 0 0
Trimmer and Spencer	Christmas Creek	37 10 0		37 10 0
Watt and M'Henry	Platway	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Riversleigh	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Assam	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Lidwell	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Chudleigh	12 10 0		12 10 0
W. G. Williams	Duckworth	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Duckworth Creek	18 15 0		18 15 0
BURNETT DISTRICT.				
C. and P. Lawless	Condangan	25 0 0		25 0 0
R. B. and J. C. Ridler	Woodmillan	12 10 0	25	37 10 0
Watt and Young	Dallanil	12 10 0	25	37 10 0
MITCHELL DISTRICT.				
F. W. Donkin	Langlo Downs, No. 1	20 0 0		20 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto [illegible] (the Fulton and W[illegible] elder)	Dundoo	37 10 0		37 10 0
Morehead and Young	Overton	28 10 0		28 10 0
Ditto	Caledonia	20 10 0		20 10 0
Ditto	Albion	19 0 0		19 0 0
Rule and Lacy	Pelican Creek	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Coreena	32 0 0		32 0 0
Ditto	Byarri	12 10 0		12 10 0
James Thomson	Pingara	12 10 0		12 10 0
C. Williamson and Co	Eversleigh, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Rule and Lacy	Ingberry	88 0 0		88 0 0
BURKE DISTRICT.				
Patrick Anderson	Crowfells	32 10 0		32 10 0
Ditto	Drina	30 0 0		30 0 0
Henry Beit	Burleigh, No. 1	22 10 0		22 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	20 0 0		20 0 0
G. S. Caird	Minnamere	16 10 0		16 10 0
Ditto	Neelia Ponds	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Nonda	25 0 0		25 0 0
Earl Bros	Welney	18 0 0		18 0 0
Ditto	Riffley	18 0 0		18 0 0
Ditto	Borey	12 10 0		12 10 0
Robert Gray	Cumberland	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Hugendon	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Sussex	36 15 0		36 15 0
Ditto	Canterbury	50 5 0		50 5 0
Ditto	Somerset	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Bedford	12 10 0		12 10 0
Rowland Hassall	Denbigh, No. 1	23 0 0		23 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	23 0 0		23 0 0
Morehead and Young	Diamantina	30 0 0		30 0 0
J. L. C. Ranken	Afton, No. 1	42 10 0		42 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	45 0 0		45 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	12 10 0		12 10 0
Seaward and Marsh	Saltram	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Clifton	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Aberdeen	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Haslebury Vale	25 10 0		25 10 0
Ditto	Seaward Downs	25 10 0		25 10 0
Robert Stewart	Cameron Downs, No. 1	54 0 0		54 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	35 0 0		35 0 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 3	35 0 0		35 0 0
Kennedy Macdonald, Lawson & Stewart	Glen Arthur	50 0 0		50 0 0
Ditto	Glen Leonard	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Cambridge Downs	65 0 0		65 0 0
Ditto	Rolling Downs	30 0 0		30 0 0
Ditto	Bellanda Downs	40 0 0		40 0 0
Ditto	Mountford Downs	60 0 0		60 0 0
Ditto	Hazlewood Downs	29 0 0		29 0 0
W. G. Walker	Borogong	33 0 0		33 0 0
Anning, Brothers	Deehan Park	31 5 0		31 5 0
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.				
R. and E. Adams	Cardigan	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Branderston	18 15 0		18 15 0
Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne	Back Plains	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Tala	32 0 0		32 0 0
Ditto	Botswood	21 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto	Emysland	24 10 0		24 10 0
Ditto	Keelbottom	21 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto	The Watershed	12 10 0		12 10 0
D. Cudmore	N'all	128 0 0		128 0 0
M. and M. Curr	Gilgunyah	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Merri Merriwah	18 15 0		18 15 0
W. J. Dangar	Strathdon	80 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto	Goorganga	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Bona Ventura	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Caldera	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Rookwood	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Clydesdale	17 10 0		17 10 0
C. Emmerson	Eagle Vale	27 0 0		27 0 0
Ditto	Monte Christo	12 10 0		12 10 0
James Gibson	Kinlock, No. 2	60 0 0		60 0 0
William Reeve	Sandal Wood	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. C. and R. Sanders	Newburgh, No. 1	31 10 0		31 10 0
William Seaward	Crystal Brook	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Waterson	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Taw Vale	12 10 0		12 10 0
W. J. Walker	Wandoo Vale	72 0 0		72 0 0
Ditto	Cargoon, No. 2	25 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto	Cargoon, No. 4	25 0 0		25 0 0
SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.				
W. Brock	Greenland	12 10 0		12 10 0
F. J. Byerley	Mount Wyatt	45 5 0		45 5 0
Earl Brothers	Mount Ely	27 0 0		27 0 0
Ditto	Mount Mary	40 10 0		40 10 0
C. Featherstonhaugh	Vine Creek	25 0 0		25 0 0
Hall and Williams	Mitchell's Plains, No. 1	19 0 0		19 0 0
Ditto	Mitchell's Plains, No. 2	12 10 0		12 10 0
Lamb and Parbury	Natal Downs, No. 6	18 0 0		18 0 0
James Lorimer	Tinwald Downs	19 0 0		19 0 0
Ditto	Certito	23 0 0		23 0 0
Morehead and Young	Bully Creek	12 10 0		12 10 0
M'Cartney & Mayne	Apsley, No. 1	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Apsley, No. 2	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Apsley, No. 3	18 15 0		18 15 0
Park and Murray	Mount Carmel	37 10 0		37 10 0
Prince, Ogg, and Goddard	Wallagy	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Stockton	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Marlborough	27 10 0		27 10 0
Walsingham and Martin	Myra	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Gyrahm	36 0 0		36 0 0

COOK DISTRICT.

Lessee.	Run.	Rent Due. £ s. d.	Assessment.	Total amount £ s. d.
J. and T. Cooper	Oak Park, No. 1	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Broadlands, No. 1	31 10 0		31 10 0
Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	43 10 0		43 10 0
G. B. S. Yeates	Redrock	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Myall Downs	56 5 0		56 5 0
Ditto	Mopata	37 10 0		37 10 0
Ditto	Mamburra	62 10 0		62 10 0
Ditto	Barcota	62 10 0		62 10 0
Seaward, Marsh, and Warry	Nepowe	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Preston	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Rienza	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	The Pine	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Table Land Downs	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Cunata	18 15 0		18 15 0
WARREGO DISTRICT.				
John Archer	Kokalaly	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Kokalaly West	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. N. Byrne	Westbourne	12 10 0		12 10 0
Ditto	Eastbourne	12 10 0		12 10 0
Joseph Becker	Yungerah	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Gordon sheet West	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Warrego	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Dangars' sheet	27 10 0		27 10 0
Henry Williams	Upper TD over G East	27 10 0		27 10 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Cuttaburra, No. 1	27 10 0		27 10 0
Ditto	Cuttaburra, No. 2	27 10 0		27 10 0
W. H. Hill	Koongan	18 15 0		18 15 0
Ditto	Kolley	18 15 0		18 15 0
Hamilton L. Low	Malta	30 0 0		30 0 0
J. D. M'Lean	Brunel Downs East	12 10 0		12 10 0
J. Neilson	Weejawarah	18 15 0		18 15 0
F. M. and W. H. Hill	Upper TD over G	35 0 0		35 0 0
Henry Williams	No. 3 Block	27 10 0		27 10 0

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
Open every night half-past 7 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS EXHIBITION.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at half-past 2 o'clock.
FREE DISTRIBUTIONS
Of Beautiful and Artistic Glass Ornaments at every Exhibition.
Special arrangement for Schools.

MR. STANLEY'S CONCERT,
St. Barnabas Schoolroom,
THIS EVENING, November 27th.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Chorus of Shirri—Lucretia Borgia............Donizetti
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
2. Glee—How merrily we live............Este
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
3. Solo piano—Scotch melodies............Benedict
Mr. STANLEY.
4. Recitation—Jealousy............
Mr. LOCKREY.
5. Song—Thro' the wood............Horn
Madame F. HARRIS.
6. Duet—Floating away............Blockley
LADY AMATEURS.
7. Comic song—Kill Patrick............Crosby
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
8. Market chorus—"Masaniello"............Auber
LADIES and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
During the intermission the gentlemen of the Christ Church Hand Bell Club will ring several changes.
PART II.
1. Chorus—See the Chariot............Horsley
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
2. Solo, Piano—3rd Polka de concert............Wallace
Mr. STANLEY.
3. Recitation—The bachelor's complaint............
Mr. W. ANDERSON.
4. Semi-Chorus—How gently the moonlight............Paer
AMATEURS.
5. Solo, Cornet—Trovatore............Verdi
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
6. Chorus—Take care............M. Bartholomew
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
7. Catch—Ah! how Sophia............Callcott
AMATEURS and Mr. STANLEY.
8. Chorus of Warriors—Ernani............Verdi
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
Director and Accompanyist, Mr. STANLEY.
Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8 p.m.
Tickets: Reserved seats 2s, and back seats 1s, may be had of Mrs. Barnett, and of Mr. Schultz, bookseller, Parramatta-street.

A LITERARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the Excelsior Mutual Improvement Society, in the Free Church of England Schoolroom, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.
J. H. HALL, Honorary Secretary.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
This present evening, TUESDAY, November 27,
The great hit of the season is the complete manner in which the Drama of
THE WILL AND THE WAY,
or
OLD FIDELITY AND THE VISION OF DEATH,
is now being played at this Establishment by the Great Australian Dramatic Star Company.
Dick Martin....Mr. Fitzgerald. Meeran..Mr. R. Heir.
Joe Beans..Mr. C. Young. The Kahn..Mr. J. Rayner.
Will Sideler..Mr. West. Ellen de Vere..Mrs. R. Heir.
LA SONNAMBULA,
or
THE SLEEPER! THE SUPPER! AND THE MERRY SWISS BOY!
(With all the original music.)
Rodolpho..Mr. C. Walsh. Amina..Mr. Charles Young.
Alessio..Miss Harriet Gordon. Elvino..Mrs. Andrews.
On THURSDAY EVENING, November 29th,
Mr. MACKENZIE
will appear, for the first time, as Sir Giles Overreach, in the sublime Play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Upper Circle, ONE SHILLING.
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 6d.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The Fourth Anniversary of this Institute will be celebrated by a Public SOIREE, to be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING.
The President, Rev. Dr. STEEL, will take the chair.
Addresses will be delivered by several reverend gentlemen and others. Essays and recitations by members.
Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be obtained at Messrs. Reid and Robertson's, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. R. Patrick, Pyrmont; or from any of the members.
A. W. S. GREGG, Hon. Secretary.

ST. MARY'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.
A CONCERT in aid of the funds of the above Society will be given by the members of ST. MARY'S CHORAL SOCIETY, in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th December; Mr. W. J. Cordner, Conductor. Tickets, 1s 6d, may be had of Messrs. Flanagan, Moore, and M'Mahon, George-street; and Mr. Mulroney, South Head Road, or any member of either Society.
EDWARD M'DONALD, Hon. Secretary.
27th November.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—EXCURSION TO CREMORNE.—Riley-street Congregational Sabbath School Picnic will take place on the above day. Tickets, 1s 6d each, children's tickets half-price, can be had at C. T. Sandon's, bookseller, 318, George-street, and Newman's Photographic Gallery, South Head Road. Steamer to leave Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, at 9, 10.30, 11.30, and 2 p.m., and Circular Quay at 10, 12.30, and 1.30 p.m. prompt.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE CONFRATERNITY.—Children's EXCURSION TO-MORROW, Wednesday, to Clontarf Grounds, Middle Harbour. Visitors' tickets, 2s. each, to be had at Mr. Aldis', George and Hunter streets; Mr. Flanagan, Brickfield-hill; and from any member of the Confraternity. Steamer leaves Circular Quay at 9, 11, and 12.30, returning at 4 and 6. Splendid band is engaged.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHIPPENDALE AND HAY-STREET WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Railway Excursion to Nepean Bridge, on St. ANDREW'S DAY, FRIDAY, November 30th.
Return Tickets, 3s; children, under 12 years of age, half-price.
Train leaves Sydney at 8 15 a.m.
Nepean Bridge at 5 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained at the Wesleyan Book Depot, Mr. T. P. Reeve, Haymarket; Mr. Johnstone, Parramatta-street; or any of the teachers.

MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL FORT-STREET.
EXCURSION TO BALMORAL,
On THURSDAY, 6th December, 1866.
An efficient band has been engaged, and during the afternoon the children will sing a selection of part songs.
Refreshments may be purchased on the ground. Luncheon will be provided by Mr. Cripps, at 2s 6d each person.
Visitors' steamers will leave the Circular Quay at 10.30 and 11 a.m., and return from Balmoral at 5.45 and 6.15 o'clock p.m.
Tickets, 2s 6d each, may be had of Mr. J. J. Moore, bookseller, George-street, or of any of the teachers of the school.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING, 1867.
THE SYDNEY CUP (a gold cup, value 150 sov.) and 250 sov. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sov. each; 8 ft., 4 if declared by 1st March; entrance fee only if by 31st December; for all horses, two miles; second horse 50 sov. from the prize. Weights on 20th December. A winner of any handicap thereafter 3lbs., of two or more 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 sov.; to close at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY next, and the horses to be named accompanied by entrance fee, to Mr. Buchan Thomson, at or before that time.
The forfeits must be declared previous to 4 p.m. on the respective days above named, and those declared on 1st March must be accompanied by £4, otherwise it will not be a declaration. All other forfeits and stakes must be paid previous to 10 a.m. on the day of the race.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Parties requiring to erect Fruit, Cake, or other STALLS, apply to JOHN AITON, Unity Hall, Balmain. By order of the committee.

FIREWORKS.—Mr. D. SCOTT, respectfully informs the public that the FIREWORKS will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Outer Domain. Mr. D. SCOTT embraces the present opportunity of thanking the public for their generous support for the past twelve years, and trusts that his past efforts to please will induce them to liberally support him To-morrow Evening.

MANLY BEACH, ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Foot racing, football, jumping in sacks, goose race, greasy pole, for which prizes will be given. The original Sacramento Minstrels will perform throughout the day.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street.

DANCING.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS'S Soiree Dansante, on FRIDAY next.

DANCING.—Ball and Supper at the Prince Lincoln Hotel, corner Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets, St. Andrew's Night. Tickets, 7s 6d; ladies free, but must be accompanied by a gentleman. J. WHELAN, Proprietor.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ intends having a Quadrille Party on FRIDAY next. 75, William-street.

THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMPSON and GILES are offering good FANCY DRILL TROUSERS and WAISTCOATS to match, for fifteen shillings.
DENISON HOUSE.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, made of the best materials.
Hair
Fibre
Flax
Flock.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

PATENT EARTH CLOSETS,
(Rev. H. Moule's Patent,)
J. H. DUNNING, Sole Agent for New South Wales, 18, York-street, Sydney.
NO INFRINGEMENT of the PATENT ALLOWED.
These earth closets alone apply the dry earth system on a correct principle, as tested by a very large experience of their use in India and the United Kingdom. Upwards of 300 now in use in Melbourne and suburbs with perfect success.

THE AUSTRALIAN PATENT TILE COMPANY.—To the Public in General of the Australian Colonies.—We beg most respectfully to call attention to our new style of roofing, particularly adapted for a hot climate, being in every sense of the word the coolest, cleanliest, and cheapest of all descriptions that have ever been used in the Southern Hemisphere. They retain their brightness and picturesque appearance for ages, and are much approved all over the Continent, and now in England.
Now on SALE at the Manufactory, Enmore Estate, Newtown; or at G. B. MODINI'S, Agent, 610, Brickfield-hill.

BUY your PORTMANTEAUS of the Maker; expanding portmanteaus in solid, basil, and black leather. Portmanteaus made to order in twelve hours' notice, several solid leather ladies' dress trunks, just completed. Ladies' bags, hide bags, expanding bags, American cloth bags and satchels of every description. Repairs neatly executed. W. B. LANCASHIRE, the Colonial Portmanteau Manufactory, 121, Bathurst-street East.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Wholesale and Retail Bazaar is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets, late Iredale's.

PORTMANTEAUS, Travelling Bags, Dumb Bells, a fresh supply, at LEMAIRE'S London Bazaar.

CONFECTIONERY.—WRIGHT and SMITH, Manufacturing Confectioners, wholesale and for exportation. Merchants, country storekeepers, and shippers supplied at the lowest possible prices for first-class articles.
Goods packed in tin canisters of various designs, with glass fronts or otherwise, as may be required. Medicated Lozenges, Persian Sherbet, Syrups, and every other article connected with the trade.
Country and shipping orders promptly dispatched.
WRIGHT and SMITH, Wholesale Confectioners, 436, George-street, Sydney, near the Royal Hotel.

NOTICE.—R. H. CARNEY, late foreman to Mr. G. Peirce, West End House, King-street, for the last three and a half years, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken those premises, 349, George-street, next to D. Jones and Co., which he intends opening in a few days as a GENERAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, with a large and well-selected stock, and is prepared to offer to the public garments as cheap as any house in the trade, for cash.
Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

DRESS FOR THE PEOPLE.—
Combination of Strength—Beauty and Cheapness Unequalled—Exhibition of Variety, Novelty, and Excellence Unparalleled, and of Fashion, Fit, and Finish, perfected.
W. HOWES'S great achievements in Dress are famed in Sydney and the adjoining country for merits which may always be relied upon.
The Three Pound Best Riding Tweed Suit wears like leather, and is adapted to country gentlemen who require a clean wearing dress, and great strength and make and material.
The £4 10s West of England Black Suit is as good as any gentleman need wear, both for appearance and durability.
The 18s and 20s All-Wool Britannia Trousers in black and colours are simply marvels of cheapness.
Coloured Fancy Vests, to order, 12s; Super Black Vests, to order, 14s 6d.
See W. HOWES' Youths' and Young Gentlemen's Dress and his Clothing for everybody made to order at 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel.
☞ Samples with prices sent to any part of the country, on application. Also directions for self-measurement.

THE LATE FIRE AT MESSRS. CABLE AND LAKE'S.—CHARLES CABLE and CO., Cheapside House, 664, George-street South, in reply to numerous inquiries, beg to state that they are not in any way connected with the firm of John Lake and Co., on whose premises the late fire occurred.
CHARLES CABLE and CO.'S Establishment, CHEAPSIDE HOUSE, is six doors south of Liverpool-street; and, while stating that this is the only place of business they have had for the last five years, take the opportunity of informing their friends and patrons that they are daily expecting the arrival per Orwell, John Duthie, Crest of the Wave, and other well known vessels, of several shipments of first-class and well selected new and fashionable goods, of varied assortment, in every department of Drapery, appropriate for the coming season. Due notice will be given of the arrival of each shipment.
CHARLES CABLE and CO., Cheapside House, 664, George-street South, six doors south of Liverpool-street.

W. BAYNES.—W. BAYNES, Clothier, &c., has removed opposite Barrack-st, near Savings' Bank.

SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE fashionable Drab Shell HATS, to be had only at LEWIS'S, 18, William-street.

FOURTEEN SHILLINGS and NINEPENCE Linen Drill Trousers and Vests to match. LEWIS, Hatter and Hosier, 18, William-street.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of BEEF, sold retail by PEATE and HARCOURT, George-street.

WIGS cheaper than ever—exact imitation of nature—at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, George-st. South.

A GENTLEMAN requires BOARD and LODGING. With terms, address W. X., Post Office.

A LADY and Gentleman require Board and Residence. With terms, address H. B, Post Office.

A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK wishes for an ENGAGEMENT. Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-st.

A YOUNG tradesman desires to meet with a HOME in a respectable private family; Protestant preferred. Address, stating terms, till Thursday, Permanent, School of Arts, Pitt-street.

COTTAGE, with small paddock, within 1½ mile of the Post Office—wanted, by the end of the year. Apply, before the 29th instant, to Tenant, HERALD Office.

COTTAGE Wanted, of 4 rooms, in a respectable neighbourhood, not more than ten minutes' walk from the Post Office; rent not exceeding 15s. Apply Cottar, HERALD Office.

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.—A competent Dispenser wanted for the country; a temporary ENGAGEMENT. Apply Mr. W. Pratt, chemist, George-st.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; economy and tidiness indispensable. Address A., HERALD Office.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—Wanted, to SELL a CARGO, which can be purchased and imported at a very large reduction on current rates. For all particulars apply to F. E. Liardet, Box 254, Post Office.

PICNIC.—Wanted, Three young MEN, for a Picnic, who can make themselves agreeable; good dancers indispensable. Picnic, 109, South Head Road.

PLUMBER.—Wanted, a General WORKMAN. Apply early, H. Aitken, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—As the office of Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School will become vacant at the end of the present half-year (December 31), Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by testimonials, and addressed to the Trustees of the School, not later than the 15th December. Gentlemen whose applications and testimonials are already before the Board, are requested to communicate to the Trustees whether they are still candidates. Every information respecting the duties and emoluments of the office may be obtained on application to W. H. CATLETT, Esq., Secretary to the Board.
Sydney Grammar School, 26th November.

TEAMS REQUIRED to LOAD for
Bathurst — Tambaroora
Sofala — Merrendee
Ironbarks — Yass
Dubbo — Young
Mudgee — Murrumburrah.
John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, a duly qualified Medical Gentleman, of the New South Wales Medical Board, to supply Medicines and Medical Attendance to the Loyal Balmain Lodge of the I. O. O. F., M. U., at present about 150 members and increasing favourably. Further particulars to be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. daily. Tenders to be sent in on before the 28th day of November. Samuel Anderson, Adolphus-street, Balmain.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, a good General Hand, for Queensland. Apply at Butler, Brothers', 91, York-street.

TO FENCERS.—A small Job to be done at Petersham. Apply at 519, George-street.

TO MANTLE MAKERS.—A VACANCY for a good Hand. Cable and Co., Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, six good HANDS. Apply, This Morning, Fahey and Co.

TO MANTLEMAKERS.—Wanted, four good HANDS. Fahey and Co.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL, for North Shore. Apply at Belvedere Cottage, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. Ireland, Ladies' Baths.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT. Mrs. Raphael, Elizabeth-st. North, op. Australian Club.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, who can assist in waiting. 524, George-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL HAND, to galvanize iron. Apply 495, George-street South.

WANTED, WASHING or IRONING, or work where employed. 12, Essex-street.

WANTED, an active young woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Ross, 194, George-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as cook. A. B., No. 3, Stephen-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Toohey, Dew (Do) Drop Inn, Prince-street.

WANTED, a PAINTER, for Wollongong. T. W. Eady, 54, York-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a good Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to Dressmaking; and Girl for housework. Mrs. Hatfield, 48, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, PAPERHANGER; a good hand. Mr. Studds, Woollahra Hotel, Piper-st., Paddington.

WANTED, to buy old Manila ROPE. J. Lawler, Flax and Fibre Manufacturer, Liverpool-st. West.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Wetnurse. Address A. W., Post Office.

WANTED, a SHINGLER, for a small job. Apply C. Barnett, Windmill-street Ferry.

WANTED to Purchase, a good Draught HORSE; trial wanted. Apply 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Hire or Purchase a small VESSEL, from 12 to 15 tons. J. Sainty, 290, Crown-st; S. H. R.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Next to Post-office, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12 years old, to be generally useful, 599, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, two respectable boys as APPRENTICES. Civit Cat, Hill's-buildings, King-street.

WANTED, a steady GIRL, for housework. Mrs. M'Neill, 40, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, a good COACHSMITH. W. T. Angus, 185, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. Thompson, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL. 104, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a CHIEF COOK, and a General MAN. Rainbow, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Nurse GIRL (Protestant.) 3, Emma-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, £50 for six months. First-class security. A C. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Swan of Erin Hotel. Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 17, to make herself generally useful. 114, Palmer-street.

WANTED, Smokers to try Honeydew and Shag Tobacco at 2s. 6d. per lb. T. Saywell, 4, Park-st.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Head Nurse, useful Girls, for HIRE, at Mrs. Capps's Office.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse and be useful. 50, York-street.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED Known, the cheapest SADDLES and BRIDLES in Sydney, £2 each. Gibson's, Pitt-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Cook and Housekeeper, to gentlemen or house of business. 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a first-class QUARRYMAN, for the country, to take piece work. 442, George-street.

WANTED, a FELLMONGER. Apply at the Kent Brewery.

WANTED, a MAN, to work in a garden. P. Hayes, next Mr. Doherty's Boiling Down, Botany.

WANTED, a small BOY accustomed to horses. Apply at 77, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. At No. 6, Jenkins-street, between 10 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, SITUATION, as good plain Cook, or Cook and Laundress. C. S., 41, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, age about 14 years. 161, Bourke-street, near William-street.

WANTED, to buy Left-off CLOTHING. Mrs. Baker, Old South Head Road, opposite Sand-hills.

WANTED, a LAD, for the office. Apply to George Phillips, 350, George-street, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a Young Person to be generally useful. 66, Hunter-street, Sharp's-buildings.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. Apply Mr. Truscott, corner Glebe and Pyrmont Roads.

WANTED, a married Gardener, several Farming Men, and Bushmen. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt st.

WANTED, a JOINER. J. Frey, Underwood-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a YOUTH about 14, for an office. X., Post Office, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a PARTNER with £200 or £300, to join in a good paying business; no risk. A. S., HERALD.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 17. Apply 213, Lower George-street.

WANTED, to SELL two SHARES in Building Society, three years paid up. Despatch, HERALD.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, a good Laundress, also an active GIRL. 14, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a professed Second COOK. Apply Cafe Français, 283, George-street.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN. Apply at M'Grath and Punch's, City Wine Vaults, George-street.

WANTED, a small unfurnished ROOM with fireplace, cheap, near wharfs. G. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small BOY. Apply, Soda Water Manufactory, 141, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a JUNIOR TEACHER, for a young ladies' school. 108, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, for cash, small GROCERY BUSINESS. Full particulars to G. D. B., Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a small family. Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a well-bred Newfoundland DOG or PUP. Gibson's, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, an honest NURSE-GIRL. Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong Youth, about 16 or 17, to take charge of a horse. Apply 549, Brickfield hill.

WANTED, a respectable girl as General SERVANT; good reference required. 267, Pitt-street.

WANTED, the Public to LUNCH at the Hamburgh Hotel, King-street. Ale included, 9d.

WANTED, to SELL a good HORSE, Safety, and Harness, cheap. J. Ward, near 'bus stand, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references required. 199, York-street.

WANTED, a Partner in a good paying clothing business, with £50; no risk. Address Nanex, J. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable girl as HOUSEMAID; must be handy at her needle. Mrs. Davis, 396, George-street.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Furnished BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM. Address, stating terms, Pierce, Stanley-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as house maid or general servant. Address M. A., Petersham Post-office.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Nurse and Needlewoman. Address H. W., at Mr. F. Larter's, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a COOPER, to proceed to the country. None but Germans need apply, to J. D. Lankester, jun., Exchange Cellars.

WANTED, a first-class MILLER for the country. Apply from 7 to 10, at Kearney's, Colonnade Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a RESIDENT MASTER, to assist in a private school, after the Christmas recess. Apply to Mr. Fraser, Church-street, West Maitland.

WANTED, for a month or six weeks, from 18th December next, a furnished COTTAGE of five or six rooms. Glebe or Newtown preferred. Address A. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a resident SITUATION, by a Governess, musical, well educated, and well able to impart instruction. Salary not less than £60. M. C., Mr. Turner's, 26, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a General SERVANT to cook, wash, and iron; also a little GIRL to assist in housework. Protestants. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to Mrs. Wilkins, Custom-house.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL, cleanly and truthful, for a small family at Waverley. Apply to-day, shortly after ten o'clock, 304, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Temperance Hall.

WANTED, to be known the cheapest House in Sydney for the working man. Dinners, including pastry, 9d; Soup, including bread, 3d. S. Bonnett, 59, King-street.

WANTED, as General SERVANT, good tempered Girl, accustomed to children. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 300, Victoria-street, corner of Surrey-street, back of St. John's Church.

WANTED, a respectable Person as Working HOUSEKEEPER to a widower with a small family. Apply This Morning, at half-past 12, at the cottage in Derwent-st., Glebe, corner Mitchell-st. References required.

WANTED, by a married man, a SITUATION as first or second Mate in a colonial vessel, or as Messenger or Light Porter in a business house; is also a sailmaker; good references given. Address O. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-class Cook for the country; young Man, to drive a baker's cart, and make himself useful in a bakehouse; Female Servants for the country. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION on a Farm or Station, by a young English Married Couple—man as outdoor general servant, handy at carpentering; wife to assist in house. Open for a week. Address R. D. H., care of Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, an active young MAN, with references, to take charge of a small flock of sheep; also, a LAD, about fourteen years old, to do light work on a farm near Sydney. Apply at Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a duly qualified RESIDENT SURGEON for the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary. Applications, with credentials, &c., to be sent in on or before MONDAY next, 3rd December.
JOHN DOUGALL, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

APARTMENTS Furnished, with board, for two gentlemen; a bath. 45, Bathurst-street West.

APARTMENTS, well furnished; large bath-room, fine view. 165, Premier-terrace, William-street.

A LADY, residing near the Domain, has comfortable ROOMS vacant. Apply Seator's, 262, George-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without Board. 10, Hill-street, near Goulburn-street.

A BEDROOM, with Board, for two friends—private. Mrs. Turner, 49, Stanley-st. A bath. Terms, £1.

A DRAWING ROOM FLOOR of three Rooms, furnished; terms £1 per week. 144, Palmer-street.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, and Drawing-room Suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-sq. W.

APARTMENTS vacant for a Family or Gentlemen, at 94, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS vacant; also separate Bedrooms, with board. Miss White, 190, Macquarie-street.

BOARD.—Terms (to associates of ladies and gentlemen) very moderate. 31, Upper William-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Bedrooms. Terms moderate. 125, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a respectable young Man, in family without children. 144, W'loo-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 106, Phillip and Hunter sts.; an unfurnished parlour, bath, stabling, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Mrs. Dobson, 27, Park House, Park-st., between Pitt and Castlereagh-st.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS vacant, with a respectable widow lady; no children. 148, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

COTTAGE to LET, Leicester-place, Paddington, six rooms, good water. William Perry.

HOUSE to LET, No. 3, Dynover-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra, occupied by F. Giles, Esq., containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and out-houses, with front garden and good supply of water. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

HOTEL to LET, centre of Pitt-street.—Fine opportunity for a business couple with a small capital. Plenty for the money. Must go immediately. Apply Gedye, M'Donald, and Co., 448, George-street.

HOTELS TO LET.—Parties wishing to make safe and profitable investments can select from a long list of really good houses, at prices suited to the times. Apply Seady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTELS.—A splendid paying house in Sussex-street, close to the wharves. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

HOTELS.—Several HOUSES in town to LET, cheap. George Phillips, agent, 350, George-street.

HOUSE to LET, with 7 rooms, at Chownes', Pyrmont; facing the water.

NEWTOWN.—TO LET, No. 2, Orimbah-terrace; 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, stable, &c. Apply No. 4.

OFFICES and large CELLAR to LET. E. DAVIS, Fancy Bazaar, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE in Bay-street, 7 rooms and kitchen. W. Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO BE LET, WOODSTOCK HALL, Paddington, from January next. Apply to the French Consul.

TO LET, pleasantly situated COTTAGE, 2 rooms and kitchen, Newtown; rent 7s 6d. Newtown Tollbar.

TO LET, an OFFICE. Apply Exchange Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, of 4 rooms; rent low. Apply Curriers' Arms, 413, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, comfortably-furnished PARLOUR and BEDROOM or two Bedrooms. 165, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, Bull's Head HOTEL, George-street; lease, 3 or 6 years. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, the old-established Butcher's Shop. Apply 357, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Photographer's GALLERY complete; rent 25s per week. Apply 247, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a 4 roomed HOUSE, Craigend, Upper William-street. Water laid on. Pierce, agent, William-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms and large yard. 275, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st; 16s. Key next door.

TO LET, a furnished ROOM for one or two single men; rent, 5s a week. 283, Palmer-st., South Head Road.

TO LET, PREMISES, 500, George-street, opposite the Markets. Apply W. Saber, 502, George-street.

TO LET, twenty HOTELS and PUBLIC-HOUSES, from £100 and upwards. S. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, situate close to the wharves. S. Levin, King-street.

TO LET, 37, Bent-street, opposite the Australian Library. Apply to E. J. Scrivener, George-street.

TO LET, two ROOMS, No. 115, Bathurst-street, at the Cheap Clothing Establishment, near Pitt-street.

TO LET, a large Family RESIDENCE, Wynyard-square, at present occupied by D. L. Levy, Esq. Apply Moses Moss and Co., Wynyard lane.

TO LET, Crown-street, Surry Hills, that desirable HOUSE, No. 339, containing six rooms, &c.; rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply at No. 341.

TO LET, COTTAGE, in Duke-street, 6 rooms, private passage, back entrance, water laid on. Apply 7, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 82, Goulburn-street, 4 rooms, private passage, kitchen, pantry, back entrance, water laid on. Apply 407, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, LEASE, LICENSE, and BAR FIXTURES, a bargain, of a Public-house. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of four rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated in Cumberland street, near St. Philip's Church. Apply at 177, George-street North.

TO LET, those well-known Livery and Bait STABLES, situated in Elizabeth and King streets, for many years in the occupation of Mr. George Kiss. S. Levin, 164, King-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, with nine acres of Land, part under cultivation, at Coogee; wood and water plentiful. Terms easy to an approved tenant. Apply to D. Kearney, Colonnade Hotel, King-street.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a COTTAGE, situated near Ashfield, with use of large paddock. Omnibuses pass close to the property. For terms apply to F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, 5, Harnett-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, private passage, balcony, with splendid view of bay; large yard, water laid on. Apply 7, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO BE LET, that Business HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. William Douglass, grocer, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets. Apply to John M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO LET, OFFICES and STORES, large shed, stabling, and every convenience, being premises in Spring-street, adjoining Brown and Co., at present occupied by Messrs. Joubert and Bocher. Immediate possession given. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on the 1st December, that DWELLING-HOUSE and Premises near St. Jude's Well, now in the occupation of George Moore, Esq. The house contains 8 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, out-offices, garden, and paddock. Apply to James Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Little Macquarie-street, Sheriff's Gardens, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with plunge bath-room 5 feet 6 inches deep; water laid on; also, part of a large garden opposite the door; late in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Brown. Apply on the premises.

TO LET or SELL, cheap, a FARM of 60 Acres, situated within nine miles of town, 30 acres cleared and fenced; residue forest land, well timbered; garden well stocked with fruit trees. There is also a good house, with detached kitchen, coachhouse, stable, large barn, &c. F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE, No. 5, Lyons-terrace, now occupied by his Honor the Chief Justice. Possession can be given on the 1st January next; or sooner, by arrangement being made with his Honor the Chief Justice. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, VICTORIA STORES, Port Stephen-street, Raymond Terrace,—a first-rate opportunity to parties wishing to open a general store, if conducted with economy; a sure fortune. For all particulars apply to Mr. P. S. Buyers, at the office of Mr. William Buyers, No. 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the Proprietor, J. R. Fenwick, Sheffield House, Raymond Terrace.

TO LET, with immediate possession, ASTON LODGE, Randwick. The house contains twelve large rooms; kitchen, and out-offices, four-stalled stable, coach-house, &c., &c., with nine acres of land, well enclosed, well watered, and divided into garden, paddocks, &c.; also, an 8-roomed House, near the Post Office. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
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☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. ☞ Register Stamps will NOT be accepted.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD SHAW, Postmaster, has been appointed AGENT for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above-named district, in the room of Mr. E. DOHERTY, resigned.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office, November 23rd.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, November 27th, 1866.